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# A history of Averett College

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**A HISTORY OF AVERETT COLLEGE**

**A Thesis**

**Presented to  
the Graduate Faculty of the  
University of Richmond**

**In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree  
Master of Science in Education**

**by**

**David Wesley Gray**

**August 1960**

APPROVAL SHEET

The undersigned, appointed by the Chairman of the Department of Education, have examined this thesis by

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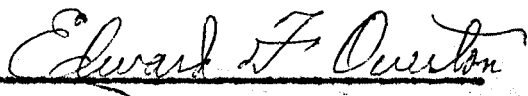
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## CHAPTER I

### CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE NAMES OF AVERETT COLLEGE

The first school in Danville was established by a Presbyterian minister, the Reverend Mr. J. Matthews, in the year 1802.<sup>1</sup> This school lasted only twelve months and was followed by a procession of others which soon perished for one reason or another. In 1823 the Danville Male Academy was organized and became the forerunner of the modern public education system of Danville.<sup>2</sup> Soon after, a number of schools were established for "females." This study is concerned with only one, the school that is now Averett College.

### FORERUNNERS OF UNION FEMALE COLLEGE

#### Danville Female Institute

The first Baptist school for "females" in Danville was conducted by William I. Berryman. This man, revered and respected by the townspeople, contributed much to the civic life of Danville. Among other things he taught in the Danville Male Academy and in his later years served at the Town Sergeant.

The school he opened in September of 1854 has been referred to

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<sup>1</sup>George W. Dame, "History of Danville," (Unpublished, Danville Public Library, Danville, Virginia, 1900), p. 2.

<sup>2</sup>Jane Gray Hagen, The Story of Danville (New York: Stratford House, 1950), p. 13.

<sup>3</sup>Religious Herald, Richmond, Virginia, Vol. 23, No. 34, August 31, 1854, p. 134.

as the Danville Female Institute, the Baptist Female Institute, and the Danville Female Seminary.<sup>3</sup> The name Danville Female Institute is correct for it is the one under which he advertised in the Religious Herald, (a Virginia Baptist paper). Also, the First Baptist Church of Danville refers to it in the minutes of the church as the Danville Female Institute.<sup>4</sup> Incidentally, the church promised to use its influence in favor of the school.

The Roanoke Baptist Association on two different occasions in 1854 and in 1856 went on record as supporting the Institute.

Resolved, that we recommend to our brethern and friends of the Roanoke Association, the Baptist Female Institute, located at Danville, Virginia, W. I. Berryman, M. A., Principal.<sup>5</sup>

Resolved, that we recommend the Danville Female Seminary, Bro. William I. Berryman, principal, as eminently worthy of our cheerful support.<sup>6</sup>

Little is known about the school those first two years but in September of 1856, the following advertisement appeared in the Religious Herald, official voice of Virginia Baptists.

#### DANVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE

The exercises of the third annual session of the school will be resumed on the 1st September next, under the superintendence of the subscriber. Every department has been filled with competent instructors. The ten month's sessions will be divided into two sessions of five months each; without vacation. Pupils will be charged

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<sup>4</sup>Minutes of the First Baptist Church" Danville, Virginia, July 16, 1853, Pages not numbered.

<sup>5</sup>Minutes of the Roanoke Baptist Association, Virginia, August 28, 1854, p. 8.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., August 25, 1856, p. 19.

from the time of entrance and no deduction will be made for absence or subsequent withdrawal, except in cases of protracted illness.

#### Terms for Session of Five Months

Primary Department . . . . .	\$10.00
English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, etc. . . . .	12.50
Natural and Intellectual Philosophy, Botany, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Mathematics . . . . .	15.00

#### Extras

Latin, Greek, and French (each) . . . . .	\$7.50
Music on Piano and Guitar . . . . .	20.00 to 25.00
Use of Instrument . . . . .	2.50
Painting in oil . . . . .	12.50
Painting in water color . . . . .	10.00
Drawing and Embroidery . . . . .	5.00
Contingent expense, each pupil . . . . .	.50

The Principal is prepared to accommodate twenty boarders. The charge for board, every necessary included, is ten dollars per month. In order to insure a systematic progress in their studies, it is highly important that the pupil be present at the opening of the session.

For further information address the subscriber at Danville.

Wm. I. Berryman<sup>7</sup>

This advertisement gives the only academic picture there is of this school. How many teachers were employed, what method of instruction was used, and the school's philosophy are subjects for speculation, at the present time.

What happened to the school between 1856 and 1858 is not known. It appears that by 1858 the school had ceased to function. Attempts to find a strong connection between the Institute and the Seminary as yet have been unsuccessful. The Institute left behind it a Baptist heritage of faith and practice. The imprint of William I. Berryman was scholarly

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<sup>7</sup>Religious Herald, Vol. 25, No. 35, September 4, 1856, p. 139.

and religious, as the Herald says in commenting about his death in 1882.<sup>8</sup> He took a high stand as a Baptist and a scholar.

Berryman conducted his school in his home on Patton Street. This land he purchased from his father-in-law, James M. Williams. In later years the land adjoining was purchased to erect the Union Female College Buildings in 1860. It has been contended that the Berryman home was the original Union Female College Building, and was used by Nathan Penick to conduct the Baptist Female Seminary. However, the city engineer's drawings are incomplete and no one has been able to find the legal proof from the record of deeds and wills.

This school laid the groundwork for the coming Union Female College and could be and is considered by many to be a part of it. Edward Pollock says: "He was the founder of the Female Seminary, which in time developed into the present Roanoke Female College."<sup>9</sup>

#### Baptist Female Seminary

By 1857 the Baptists in Danville and surrounding territory recognizing the need for an institution of high learning for young women started a movement which has grown through one hundred years into what is now Averett College.

The minutes of the Dan River Baptist Association reflect this concern of Baptists for the education of their young ladies.

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<sup>8</sup> Religious Herald, Old Series, Vol. 56, No. 2, January 11, 1883, p. 7.

<sup>9</sup> Edward Pollock, Sketch Book of Danville (Danville: Waddill Printing Company, 1885), p. 116.



The following resolution was offered by Elder W. A. Tyree, and after some remarks by Elder B. Manley, Jr., J. L. Burrow, A. M. Poindexter and J. G. Mills was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that the subject of female education demands a more serious consideration on the part of every Baptist within the limits of our Association, and that we recommend the establishment of a female school of high grade in our midst.

On motion, a committee was appointed to take the subject into consideration, and vested with discretionary power. Committee consisted of: Elders; J. G. Mill, S. G. Mason, J. H. Lacy, W. A. Tyree, and Brothers; J. Dabbs, W. S. Betts, and J. A. McCraw.<sup>10</sup>

The fall of 1858 saw the establishment of the Baptist Female Seminary in Danville under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Penick. Although it would be difficult to prove conclusively, there is evidence that the college that started out as the Baptist Female Seminary was the result of the above committee's work. The Reverend Mr. W. A. Tyree, member of the committee, became the first president of the Union Female College. Two of the above committee served as members of the board of trustees, J. A. McCraw and W. A. Tyree. The Reverend William S. Penick, pastor of the Chatham Baptist Church of the Roanoke Baptist Association, was the father of the principal of the Baptist Female Seminary, Nathan Penick. This pastor and this church exerted great influence in behalf of the college that was to come. The Baptist Female Seminary began classes on February the first, 1859 and placed the following advertisement in the Religious Herald the same month:

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<sup>10</sup> Minutes of Dan River Baptist Association, Virginia, July 29-31, 1857, p. 6.

# BAPTIST FEMALE SEMINARY, DANVILLE, VA.

Mr. N. Penick, Principal and teacher of Latin and higher branches of English. Mrs. J. E. Penick, teacher of Music, French and elementary English.

The first session of this school will commence on the 1st of February and close on the 30th of June, 1859.

Board can be obtained in pleasant families at \$10 per month.

Tuition in Elementary English . . . . .	\$12.50
Tuition in Higher English . . . . .	15.00
Latin and French (each) . . . . .	5.00
Music on Piano. . . . .	20.00
Use of Instrument . . . . .	2.50
Incidental Expense . . . . .	1.50

The school is furnished with such Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, as may be necessary in the study of the two sciences - also, Globes, Maps and every other convenience and necessity that will in any wise tend to make the progress of pupils easy and rapid.

Pupils will be charged from the time of entering the school to close of session and no deduction made except in cases of protracted sickness. Persons in the county wishing to patronize the school can address,

N. Penick  
Danville, Va.<sup>11</sup>

Forty students were enrolled in the first semester of operation.

Many of them came from a distance and were forced by the limited facilities to board in private homes in the town. So less than a month after the school had opened plans were made for its expansion. The need envisaged not only more spacious quarters but a more comprehensive curriculum on a college level. The Baptist Female Seminary was to be considered a stop gap measure to provide limited education until a larger program could

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<sup>11</sup> Religious Herald, Vol. 32, No. 6, February 10, 1859, p. 21.

be set in motion. This feeling is elicited from an editorial which appeared in the Religious Herald in March of 1859.

#### UNION FEMALE COLLEGE, DANVILLE, VA.

This is an institution which has lately been brought into being by the most pressing demands for a female college in this part of Virginia. A large extent of country, composing the Roanoke, Dan River, Concord and parts of other Associations has never had a Baptist Female School of high order. We have been forced to send to expensive city institutions to obtain a thorough female education. Responsible and earnest minded men, in all this region, feeling this want, have gone to work to remedy it. A large and beautifully located edifice has already been purchased, and possession will soon be obtained. In the meantime, the exercise of the school has been commenced under the guidance of two able and experienced teachers, and the prospects of success are more than flattering ..... the College is now, beyond the shadow of a doubt a certainty. . . . We want - we will have a College that will meet the wants of those interested in a school on the line of the Richmond and Danville Rail Road - especially to the wants of the three Associations above named under whose fostering care we earnestly desire to see it grow up.

J. W. McCown, Secretary<sup>12</sup>

This article is of special value for the author was secretary of the group that brought Union Female College into existence and was later a member of the original Board of Trustees of Union Female College when it was chartered in December of 1859.<sup>13</sup>

#### UNION FEMALE COLLEGE

By the end of the first semester definite plans had been made for the incorporation by the Commonwealth of Virginia of the Union Female

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<sup>12</sup>Religious Herald, Vol. 32, No. 10, March 10, 1859, p. 39.

<sup>13</sup>Acts of Assembly (Virginia, 1859-1860), p. 448.

College. Nathan Penick, principal of the Baptist Female Seminary was in the forefront of the movement and offered the following resolution to both the Dan River and Roanoke Baptist Associations.

Whereas, it seemed good to many of our enterprising brethern to establish in the town of Danville a female school of high character under the name of Union Female College,

Resolved 1st, That we most cordially approve the enterprise, and recommend said institution to the liberality and patronage of our brethern,

Second, That we propose to the Roanoke Association to unite with us in endeavouring to secure the permanency and success of the school,

Third, That the clerk of the Association be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the clerk of the Roanoke Association, and request that they be read before the body.<sup>14</sup>

Both Dan River and Roanoke Baptist Associations approved the resolution and recommended the College to the "liberality and patronage of our brethern."<sup>15</sup>

The enrollment for September of 1859 was expected to be large for Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Averett of Halifax were added to the faculty. The Averetts and Penicks were close friends and neighbors in Halifax, having grown up together and then intermarried. Joseph J. Averett had been conducting his own school in Halifax county prior to coming to Danville to work with Nathan Penick.<sup>16</sup> The additional faculty made it possible

<sup>14</sup>Minutes of the Dan River Baptist Association, July 28, 1859, p. 7.

<sup>15</sup>Minutes of the Roanoke Baptist Association, August 29, 1859, p. 8.

<sup>16</sup>Religious Herald, Vol. 25, No. 35, September 4, 1856, p. 139.

to offer a wider selection of courses of study.

The Union Female College was incorporated by an act of the Assembly of Virginia, passed December 22, 1859. This name bore testimony to the fact that several Baptist Associations, namely; Roanoke, Dan River, and Concord, as well as interested individuals, had a part in its formation. The Reverend Mr. C. C. Chaplin, pastor of the Baptist Church (now First Baptist Church of Danville) was elected president of the Board of Trustees, P. W. Ferrell was elected Secretary, and J. R. Lipscomb became the treasurer. (See Appendix F for the others.) The Trustees were given power to raise by joint stock subscription an amount not less than \$3,000.00 nor more than \$50,000.00. This amount of money divided into shares of stock valued at fifty dollars a share was to be used to purchase property and to erect a school building. The sale of this stock did not proceed as was expected, for by the end of 1860 they still needed \$5,000.00 to complete the building and improve the property already purchased.<sup>17</sup> From the records it appears there was one building already erected and the others were later attached to it.

#### TRUSTEES OF ROANOKE FEMALE COLLEGE

In 1861 there were eighty-three students enrolled but some of them left because of the uncertain conditions caused by the Civil War.

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<sup>17</sup> Minutes of the Roanoke Baptist Association, Virginia, August 28, 1860, p. 12.

The financial conditions were deplorable, because the stock subscribed had not been paid; and as a matter of fact was not expected to be paid because of the war. The name Union Female College was not pleasing or attractive to the Trustees or patrons as war with the Union became a certainty, and so a committee was authorized on March 3, 1860 to petition the Legislature of Virginia to change the name of the College. The War caused a delay, it was not until February 13, 1864 that the name was officially changed to the Trustees of Roanoke Female College, as recorded in Chapter 90 of the Acts of the Virginia Assembly.<sup>18</sup> This particular name was selected for the College, because it was located within the bounds of the Roanoke Baptist Association.

#### ROANOKE FEMALE COLLEGE

On July 1, 1893 the name of the College was changed from the Trustees of Roanoke Female College to Roanoke Female College, by order of A. M. Aiken, Judge of the Corporation Court of the city of Danville,<sup>19</sup> This change was more than a mere change of names. Up until then the real estate holdings had been limited to \$50,000.00 in value. The amended charter gave the Board of Trustees power to borrow such sums of money as in their opinion would be necessary properly to refit, furnish and repair the college building. They were also given the right to secure a loan.

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<sup>18</sup> Acts of the Assembly (Virginia, 1863-1864), p. 68.

<sup>19</sup> "Charter Book" Corporation Court of Danville, p. 36.

The financial difficulties which the College experienced in later years can be traced back to this move on the part of the stockholders. The college was granted the right to buy back its own stock without retiring it, but stock so acquired should be voted by proxies appointed by the Roanoke Baptist Association.

#### ROANOKE COLLEGE

From the beginning of the twentieth century the word "female" was not used in the name of the College. So on June 29, 1904 the State Corporation Commission granted an amended charter changing the name to Roanoke College.<sup>20</sup> The charter gave the Roanoke College of Danville, Virginia, the power to conduct a boarding school, with the power to acquire, sell and mortgage real estate under the control of a board of twenty-one trustees. Eleven of the trustees were to be appointed by the Baptist churches of Danville, (white), seven by the Roanoke Baptist Association, and three by the Dan River Baptist Association. There was to be no capital stock issued.

A word of explanation concerning this amended charter is needed. Up until this time the College had been a stock company. Attempts to get a majority of the stockholders together had met with little success. Renovation of the property was needed as well as additional facilities. On June 11, 1898 a majority of the stockholders met and drew up the following resolution:

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<sup>20</sup>"Charter Book" Corporation Court of Danville, p. 118.

Resolved: 1. That the Trustees of Roanoke Female College are hereby authorized and empowered in order to pay the existing debts of the College and to make additions, improvements and repairs to and upon the College property, real and personal, to borrow money not exceeding the sum of six thousand and five hundred dollars for such time and upon such terms as said trustees may deem proper and to secure the payment of the same by mortgage or deed of trust upon the real property of the College, situated at the corner of Patton Street, or Tazewell Alley, Danville, Virginia, and in providing said loan, said Trustees are authorized and empowered to renew, extend, or continue the existing deed of trust upon said property for the \$4,000.00 and interest, falling due August 29, 1898 as a part of the desired loan, if they shall deem the same expedient, authorizing the execution of a new mortgage or deed of trust for the residue of the loan desired.

2. That said Trustees are hereby authorized, empowered and requested to have the charter of Roanoke Female College altered and amended according to law as to them may seem best, and particularly so that the corporation may acquire its own stock and hold and vote the same by its Trustees, but that such acquisition of its own stock shall not to that extent reduce or retire the capital stock of the corporation and that one may be a Trustee without being a stockholder.<sup>21</sup>

The second part of this resolution prepared the way for the College to cease being a stock company. This also was a step nearer complete affiliation with the Baptists of Virginia by affiliating with the Roanoke and Dan River Baptist Associations. The Trustees now are required to be stockholders. The resolution resulted in the repairing and enlarging of the Patton Street property. Also, it was about this time the General Association of Virginia Baptists began exploring the possibility of conducting their educational enterprises in some organized and planned fashion. This amended charter was a step in the direction of the school becoming a part of the Virginia Baptist Educational System.

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<sup>21</sup> "Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Trustees of Roanoke Female College, June 11, 1898, p. 152.



## ROANOKE INSTITUTE

On March 11, 1910 the Virginia State Corporation Commission amended the charter of the Roanoke College of Danville, Virginia, changing its name to Roanoke Institute of Danville, Virginia.<sup>22</sup> The charter permitted the twenty-one member Board of Trustees to conduct a boarding school, to acquire, hold, and dispose of real estate, only with the consent of the Education Commission of the Baptist General Association of Virginia. Thus the College at this time became a part of the Virginia Baptist Educational System. The College was restricted to possess real estate not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars valuation. The Baptist General Association of Virginia was to nominate all Trustees to be elected. They were to nominate fourteen and the Board of Trustees of Roanoke Institute would elect seven. The term of office for the Trustees was fixed at six years with the privilege of reelection.

The desire to put the College under the control of the Baptist General Association of Virginia goes back as far as December 1904 when the Board of Trustees passed the following resolution:

Whereas: the Board of Trustees of Roanoke College of Danville after examination into the scheme for affiliation of the schools under Baptist Control in Virginia are in full sympathy with the movement.

Therefore, Resolved 1st. That we the said Board express our decision to enter the league of schools now being formed.

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<sup>22</sup> "Charter Book" Corporation Court of Danville, Virginia, 1910.

2nd. That we take the necessary steps to comply with the conditions laid down by the Baptist General Association of Virginia for schools entering the league.<sup>23</sup>

Also, it should be kept in mind that the College was in desperate need of a new site and buildings and it was hoped the denomination would help substantially to finance the project.

#### AVERETT COLLEGE

The final change of names appears in the Charter book of the Corporation Court of Danville, May 10, 1919 and the new name was Averett College (Junior) of Danville, Virginia.<sup>24</sup> It is interesting to note that this was merely a change of names, nothing more, yet it touched off quite a discussion within the College family. It all began in December of 1916 when president Rivers read the following recommendation to his Board:

Whereas, the name Roanoke Institute is confusing, in that Roanoke City is a large city near us and the location of the school is frequently misunderstood, leading to miscarriage of mail and false notions as to the home of the school and the term Institute is also supposed to be synonymous with high school or technical school, and that the name is so similar to R. M. I. (Randolph Macon Institute, also located in Danville) I hereby recommend that this name Roanoke Institute be changed.

Whereas, the name Averett is honored in the history of the school and revered by numbers of old students throughout this country and whereas, the school is doing Junior College work and other schools of the same class call themselves Colleges, I recommend that the name be

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<sup>23</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Roanoke College, December 9, 1904, p. 12.

<sup>24</sup>"Charter Book" Corporation Court of Danville, Virginia, p. 174.

changed to Averett College.<sup>25</sup>

A committee of the trustees was appointed to study the matter and on April 11, 1917 chairman Parker reported, and recommended that the name of the College be, Mountain View College. The names: Averett College and Danville College for Young Women were substituted from the floor. After some debate and close vote the Trustees made it unanimous in favor of the Danville College for Young Women.<sup>26</sup> This name was actually used for one month as the official name of the college. The reaction was immediate and not favorable. It culminated with the Alumnae Association presenting the following resolution to the Board of Trustees:

At a called meeting of the Alumnae Association on the evening of May 22nd held in the College Library, at which there were present forty-nine members representing a great number of classes ranging from the first to the last, after a full discussion of the subject, the following resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, and were appointed a committee to present the same to your Honorable Body, and we earnestly as a favorable consideration of the same.

Whereas, confusion has arisen in regard to the name of our College and it has become necessary to make a change; and whereas, the name Danville College for Young Women which the Board adopted has met with no enthusiastic response from the public and in some quarters opposition; and whereas, the Averett wove their lives into the fabric of the school for twenty-five years, and the alumnae of the school, during their administration, forms the mothers who are expected to patronize the institution, and who will always respond to the call of the Averett regime; and whereas, we believe that the alumnae can be made one of the greatest assets of the college, and we know of no other means whereby this can be accomplished than by giving some recognition to the great work of the past, and appreciation

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<sup>25</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Averett College, December 18, 1916, p. 170.

<sup>26</sup>Ibid., April 11, 1917, p. 177.

of the foundation upon which we are building a greater College.

Now, therefore, be it resolved: That we, the Alumnae of the school, with no feeling of criticism but with deepest interest and with a great desire for the continued progress of the institution respectfully petition your Honorable Body to reconsider the action of naming our Alma Mater "Danville College for Young Women" and adopt the name, "Averett College" (chartered Roanoke Institute) a Junior College for Young Women.<sup>26</sup>

The Board of Trustees reconsidered and on the 11th of June 1917 the name of the College was changed to Averett College (Junior) Danville, Virginia. However, the official action of the Virginia State Corporation was not taken until May 10, 1919. It would appear that the Alumnae had wisdom in its appeal for the name Averett College. Joseph, Samuel and John served the school over a quarter of a century. John's two daughters, Miss Pattie and Miss Janie, taught in the school and William Fenick Averett, John's son, was a member of the Board of Trustees.

#### SUMMARY

The Baptist Female Institute, begun in 1854, was the first Baptist women's school to function in Danville. After three years, it became the Baptist Female Seminary which functioned as such for only two months, as the name was changed to Union Female College to indicate the expanded program of the school. The Civil War caused another change of names but the Academic program remained the same. The Trustees of Roanoke Female College was changed to Roanoke Female College in 1893, to Roanoke College in 1904, and when it passed under direct control of Virginia Baptist in 1910, Roanoke Institute. Finally in 1917, after first adopting the name Danville College for Young Women, the Board of Trustees yielded to pressure from the Alumnae and adopted the name Averett College.

## CHAPTER II

### THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The classes of the Danville Female Institute were most likely held in William Berryman's house on Patton Street across from the Baptist Church. However, there is no direct statement available as to the exact location of the Berryman school. The building was large enough to accommodate twenty boarders. Nathan Penick probably used the same building, for he too could accommodate twenty boarders plus several day students, and he was a close friend of William I. Berryman.

### RIDGE (TAZEWELL ALLEY) AND PATTON STREET PROPERTY

#### Purchase of Building and Lot

The incorporation of Union Female College demanded buildings and grounds to house the College. Early in March of 1859 negotiations had begun which resulted in the purchase of a building and large tract of land, now known as the Ridge and Patton Street property. This land had belonged to William I. Berryman at one time but now was to be sold by Levi Holbrook for the estate of A. W. C. Terry. The land was bounded as follows:

Beginning at the corner of Tazewell Alley and Patton Street and running down Patton Street to the corner of the Womack lot, thence with his line to S. E. corner, thence with his back line to Cobbs line, thence with his line to his S. E. corner on Loyal Street, thence with Loyal Street to the corner of Loyal and Tazewell Alley.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>"Deed Book D" Corporation Court of Danville, Virginia, p. 37.

The building on the lot was used while the new building was being erected. Plans for the new building caused some discussion. Both Wm. Robinson and Nathan Penick submitted plans for the structure. After careful consideration, the plans submitted by Nathan Penick were accepted and the building was put under contract.<sup>2</sup>

#### Additions of Property and New Buildings

The next acquisition of real estate for the College was the purchase of one half an acre on Loyal Street, conveyed to the Union Female College by A. B. Chambers on December 28, 1863.<sup>3</sup>

The Roanoke Female College Catalogue of 1873-1874 describes the building in glowing terms:

The College Building, erected at an expense of about \$25,000.00 is located in one of the most elevated, quiet, beautiful and refined portions of the town. It was constructed for the purpose for which it is now used. It is tastefully planned, has all the conveniences of the most approved school architecture, and affords accommodations for a large number of young ladies, besides a large chapel and a sufficient number of recitation rooms. The chambers are large, well ventilated and warmed by means of fire-places.<sup>4</sup>

The number of boarding students was limited to forty until 1898 when an addition was built.<sup>5</sup> The College under the leadership of Dr. C. F. James planned and built an addition to the main building which included

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<sup>2</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Roanoke Female College, March 3, 1860, p. 5.

<sup>3</sup>"Deed Book C" Corporation Court of Danville, Virginia, p. 60.

<sup>4</sup>Catalogue of Roanoke Female College, 1873-1874, p. 11 et seq.

<sup>5</sup>Sketch Book of Danville, (Danville: Waddill Printing Company, 1898), p. 100.

a new dining room, a new suite of rooms for the president's family, eight dormitory rooms and additional water closets. The cost was \$1,500.00. Unfortunately, there was a real depression in this part of the country and the school was unable to get out of debt. This addition added to the growing debt and finally caused the property to be sold at auction.

Sale of the Property, June 5, 1912

In the past there has been a great deal of confusion concerning the events leading up to the auction of the old property and the purchase of the West Main Street property. The following explanation should correct any misconceptions.

On August 9, 1893 the Roanoke Female College borrowed \$4,000.00 from Henry Wood at six percent interest.<sup>6</sup> This note was renewed several times. On July 19, 1898 Warrington Wood renewed the note adding \$2,000.00 to it making it now \$6,500.00.<sup>7</sup> Mr. J. H. Hargrave, Sr., a trustee of the College, had the mortgage transferred over to him, after securing the approval of the other trustees. On May 20, 1904 he then requested payment of the note he held. The Board of Trustees responded that they could not raise the money and that Mr. Hargrave should foreclose.<sup>8</sup> Now all of this was done to place the property in the hands of the Baptists of the Roanoke and Dan River Associations. Mr. J. H. Hargrave foreclosed.

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<sup>6</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustee" Roanoke Female College, August 29, 1893, p. 118.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., July 19, 1898, p. 161.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., May 20, 1904, p. 33.

The Board of Trustees of the College then appointed Mr. H. L. Boatwright to buy back the property for the Baptists of the Roanoke and Dan River Associations with money loaned to him by Mr. J. H. Hargrave. This was done on August 15, 1904.<sup>9</sup> The Dan River and Roanoke Baptist Associations now controlled the College and they immediately promised to actively support the school.<sup>10</sup> Thus the College owned the Patton Street property until it was sold on June 5, 1912 to Messrs. W. S. Morrison and H. E. Ferguson.<sup>11</sup> The forgoing analysis is compiled from the minutes of the Board of Trustees and the entries in the Deed Books of the Corporation Court of Danville.

#### WEST MAIN STREET PROPERTY

##### Purchase of the Property

Plans to move the College from Ridge and Patton streets are found in the minutes of the Board of Trustees as early as October 6, 1904: "To raise a memorial building to be known as the Averett James Memorial Building."<sup>12</sup> By January of 1907 the discussion of the Board of Trustees definitely turned to the task of finding a new site for the College. On November 15, 1907 Dr. Henning, of the Baptist Education Commission,

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<sup>9</sup>Ibid., August 20, 1904, p. 9.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., October 3, 1904, p. 10.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid., June 5, 1912, p. 105.

<sup>12</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Roanoke College, October 6, 1904, p. 11.



recommended that the Talbot property be secured for a new site for the College.<sup>13</sup> On April 4, 1908 the first mention of the land offered for sale by the Mountain View Land Company resulted in the Board adjourning to meet that afternoon and look at the property. They did so and were convinced this was the ideal location for the College. The price for the land was six thousand dollars; one thousand in cash and the balance closed out by note. The Building Committee secured the land for fifty-five hundred dollars, holding the land for the College. A description of the land which included more than fifteen acres is as follows:

This lot fronts 292 feet five inches on West Main Street and is bounded on the west by Mountain View Avenue and on the east by the old pump house road and runs back between these two streets a distance of about 1565 feet to Third Street.<sup>14</sup>

#### Erection of Buildings

The Building Committee: Messrs. A. C. Conway, P. F. Conway, and H. L. Boatwright had Pettit, McLaughlin and Johnson draw the plans for the new College Building. These were presented to the Trustees on April 19, 1909 and approved. The bids for construction proved to be much higher than the College had planned and the subscriptions were coming in very

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<sup>13</sup>Ibid., November 15, 1907, Book 5, p. 29.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid., September 5, 1908, Book 5, p. 35.

slowly discouraging the Trustees. As a result, the Trustees gave instructions to the architects to reduce the size of the building and to take off all unnecessary ornaments. Bids were opened again on April 26, 1910 and Harwood and Moss's bid of \$40,670.00 was the low bid, but the Trustees did not act right away. The next day, however, they gave the contract to Harwood and Moss and construction began.<sup>15</sup> The contract was not signed until April 30, 1910. While all of this was going on, others of the Trustees had gotten the Baptist Education Commission to agree to donate \$15,000.00 to the new building provided certain conditions were met.<sup>16</sup> The difficulty in securing money for the new building was finally resolved by issuing thirty bonds at \$500.00 each at six percent interest, maturing in eight years, the total; \$15,000.00. Messrs. Harrison and Long, brokers, bought all the bonds on March 6, 1911.<sup>17</sup>

The West Main Street Building was completed by April 1911 and the following is a description given by the Reverend Mr. J. E. Hicks, a trustee of the College:

Our magnificent new building on West Main Street is the best college building for girls the Baptists have in the State, and one of the most complete and up to date school buildings to be found anywhere. It has first class dormitories for one hundred pupils and accommodations for as many day students. A splendid new gymnasium is being fitted up; students in Science will have the advantages of large and well equipped laboratories; there are two

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<sup>15</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Roanoke Institute, p. 72.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid., December 21, 1908, p. 40.

<sup>17</sup>Ibid., March 6, 1911, p. 90.

elegant society halls; the beautiful auditorium, with stage lights and scenery, is the best in the city, and one in which the people take a special pride; the elegant library room is excellently furnished, many new books being added, with all the leading magazines; the music department has been furnished with new pianos throughout - the Stioff Pianos, recognized everywhere as the best . . . The building is equipped with the most modern fire escapes, and with large fire-doors on the interior is practically fireproof. Every part of the building is thoroughly sanitary. New stationary wash basins are being installed in every dormitory.<sup>18</sup>

### Additions

Davenport Hall. By 1922 it was obvious that the College had grown to such an extent that the present facilities were inadequate. On February 28, 1922 Architect J. B. Heard presented plans for an annex that would cost about \$35,000.00.<sup>19</sup> The Trustees approved the plans and authorized the work to be done. By the time it was finished, the annex cost \$41,653.00.<sup>20</sup>

The Annex provided twenty-four rooms for forty-eight students, and a new and modern gymnasium, and a magnificently tiled swimming pool measuring twenty feet by sixty feet, with filtering, sterilizing and heating plant, shower baths, lockers and dressing rooms. The total cost of the annex referred to as Davenport Hall was \$60,000.00<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>18</sup>Catalogue of Roanoke Institute, 1914-1915, p. 5.

<sup>19</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Averett College, February 28, 1922, Pages not numbered.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid., July 4, 1922, Pages not numbered.

<sup>21</sup>Catalogue of Averett College, 1926-1927, p. 6.

Science and Music Building. The need for a Science Building was soon realized and in January of 1927 the Executive Committee of the Trustees appointed a special committee to look into the matter.<sup>22</sup> A campaign to raise \$100,000.00 was undertaken of which fifty percent was to go to the Endowment Fund and fifty percent to the Building Fund.<sup>23</sup> At the same time a request was made to the Baptist General Association of Virginia that the College be allowed to borrow \$50,000.00. The request was granted.<sup>24</sup> The total subscription to the Campaign from the Danville citizens was \$41,406.00. At the commencement exercises in 1928, Miss Sue Averett, daughter of Captain Samuel Wooten Averett, poured the first shovelful of concrete in the foundation of the new Science and Music Building.<sup>25</sup> The cost was \$32,093.25.<sup>26</sup> Dr. J. W. Cammack describes the building as follows:

The new Science and Music Building, four stories high and of fireproof construction was formally opened in November and every room has been occupied. The two lower floors of this splendid building provide room for the secretarial and commercial department, and for the chemistry laboratory and class room and biology rooms. On the third floor the Home Economics department is housed with new equipment. The top floor provides for part of the music department

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<sup>22</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Averett College, January 7, 1927, Pages not numbered.

<sup>23</sup>Ibid., May 30, 1927, Pages not numbered.

<sup>24</sup>Ibid., January 30, 1928, Pages not numbered.

<sup>25</sup>Religious Herald, June 7, 1928, p. 6.

<sup>26</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Averett College, October 6, 1928, Pages not numbered.

including several practice rooms. The cost of the building was provided for by the citizens of Danville in a campaign conducted during the year.<sup>27</sup>

The year 1928-1929 was memorable at Averett College. The enrollment was at an all time high of 388, the financial report showed a balance of more than seven thousand dollars, the College had been granted membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, a formal program of landscaping the campus was undertaken, and a hockey field was donated by the gift of \$1,000.00 from Dr. T. L. Sydnor of Danville.<sup>28</sup> This land adjoined the College campus and thus became a part of it. It was on this land that the student's "Linger Nock" cabin was erected.

The President's Home. The president's home on Mountain View Avenue was erected during the summer of 1930 for \$10,000.00.<sup>29</sup>

Kitchen and Dining Room. During the summer of 1938 the Trustees had the dining room enlarged and built a fully equipped new kitchen for the purpose of caring for twenty additional students. It cost \$10,000.00 and was paid for by the gifts of the citizens of Danville.

Davenport Hall Annex. After the close of World War II, enrollments rose sharply and Averett was again faced with the necessity of enlarging. The contract was let, in July of 1945, to the Fuqua Construction Company of Lynchburg for a five story building, forty feet by sixty feet, to be tied into the present Davenport Hall. The contractor's fee was to be eight percent of the cost of construction. In the president's report to

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<sup>27</sup>Religious Herald, January 3, 1929, p. 14.

<sup>28</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Averett College, May 28, 1929, Pages not numbered.

<sup>29</sup>Ibid., June 12, 1930, Pages not numbered.

the Board of Trustees in 1946, Dr. C. V. Bishop stated:

A total of \$75,449.49 was spent last year in the building program. This includes the new dormitory and classroom building and the rebuilding of the parapet walls on the old Annex at a cost of \$73,340.60, improvements in the Science Building at a cost of \$432.92, and enlarging the dining room and other minor repairs in the Main Building at a cost of \$1,675.97. There was an additional expenditure of \$7,285.54 in other fixed assets. The major portion of this amount was for furniture and equipment in the new building. All of the \$82,735.03 spent for fixed assets was financed through the general fund.<sup>30</sup>

New Gymnasium, Classrooms and Dormitory Space. Plans had been under way for a long time to erect a new gymnasium and auditorium and finally, in 1957 a contract was signed with the English Construction Company. The gymnasium, which had temporary roofing placed over it so that the auditorium could be constructed at a later date, cost \$127,000.00. The sum of \$23,000.00 was set aside to convert the old gymnasium into classrooms and dormitory space for twenty-four students. By the time all construction was finished, \$160,344.26 had been spent on the building and conversion and \$14,536.30 on the furniture and equipment.<sup>31</sup>

The New Auditorium. The John Daniel Construction Company began work on the new auditorium in March of 1959 which was erected on top of the new gymnasium at a cost of \$124,575.00. The total cost of the gymnasium and the auditorium was \$253,000.00, exclusive of equipment and furnishings. The formal dedication of the auditorium coincided with

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<sup>30</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Averett College, September 23, 1946, Pages not listed.

<sup>31</sup>"Annual Report of Accounts" A. M. Pullen and Company, Richmond, September 1956, p. 3.

the Convocation and Centennial Celebration of Averett College on November 13, 1959. Representatives of sixty-three Colleges and Universities from across the country were present to hear Dr. Arthur S. Adams, president of the American Council on Education bring the main address of the day.

Two other improvements were realized that summer: a sprinkler system was installed in the Main Building and Davenport Hall; and new stables were built for use in the Riding Program.

#### SUMMARY

The first building used in 1854 by the Institute was located on Patton Street across from the old Baptist Church. With the chartering of Union Female College in 1859, a new building was erected on the corner next to the existing structure which was enlarged and improved in 1898. The property was finally sold in 1912 after the College had moved to the West Main property. The Main Street Building was erected in 1910, Davenport Hall was added in 1922 and the Science and Music Building in 1928. Other additions include: an Athletic field in 1928, the president's home built in 1930, and the kitchen and dining room enlarged in 1938. After World War II, Davenport Hall annex was built in 1946, a new gymnasium in 1957, and a new auditorium in 1959.

## CHAPTER III

### THE ACADEMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLLEGE

#### THE COURSE OF STUDY

The courses of study offered by the College have included subjects from the kindergarten level to the Master's Degree. The Danville Female Institute and the Baptist Female Seminary did not indicate the levels on which they taught, but their offering was much the same as the Union Female College.

The Union Female College. The Union Female College offered primary English, middle and higher English, ancient and modern language, music on piano and guitar, oil painting, drawing and leather work. The course of study was of indeterminate length.<sup>1</sup>

The Roanoke Female College. The curricula of the Roanoke Female College of 1873-74, consisted of: a Preparatory department that offered English grammar, arithmetic, geography, history, reading, spelling, composition and writing; a Collegiate department including ancient language, and literature, modern language and literature, English language and literature, English composition, mathematics, natural science, moral philosophy, geography and history; and an Ornamental department offering courses in drawing and music.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Religious Herald, Vol. 33, No. 3 January 19, 1860, p. 11.

<sup>2</sup>Catalogue of Roanoke Female College, 1873-1874, p. 11 et passim.



The Roanoke College. Catalogues from time to time showed that the organization of departments has varied, but that the actual subjects taught did not change to any degree. The next change in organization of the program came about 1903-1904 when the courses of Classical, Scientific, Literary, Normal, Commercial, Art, Elocution, Shorthand and Typing, and Post Graduate were formed.<sup>3</sup>

The Classical course included Latin, physical geography, algebra, rhetoric, composition, United States history, physiology, mythology, American literature, zoology, botany, general history, English history, geometry, trigonometry, physics, chemistry, German, French, history of the English language, astronomy, geology, psychology, logic, economics, and Christian evidences.

The Scientific course offered Latin, English grammar, physiology, physical geography, algebra, composition and rhetoric, zoology, botany, general history, physics, chemistry, American literature, geometry, trigonometry, English history, and literature, German, French, analytical geometry, astronomy, geology, calculus, psychology, ethics and histology.

The Literary course consisted of rhetoric, American literature, general history, algebra, physiology, physical geography, Latin, English history and literature, zoology, botany, geometry, French, German, history of the English language, and Anglo-Saxon, psychology, physics, practical rhetoric and criticism, astronomy, and chemistry.

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<sup>3</sup>Catalogue of Roanoke Female College, 1903-1904, p. 8 et seqq.

The Normal course was composed of: arithmetic, English grammar, rhetoric, physical geography, physiology, United States history, mythology, English classics, algebra, zoology, botany, civics, book-keeping, drawing, history of Virginia, Latin, American literature, geometry, physics, chemistry, general history, vocal music, elocution, pedagogy, English history, and literature, trigonometry, astronomy, psychology, economics, geology, ethics, history of education, philosophy of education and school practice.

The Commercial course offered bookkeeping, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, civil government, United States history, commercial law, business practices, commercial correspondence, spelling and defining, economics, and banking.

The Art course included free hand, crayon, object and antique drawing, sketching from nature, painting in oil and water colors, china painting, sculpture, tapestry, study of form, and theory of perspective.

The Elocution course stressed articulation, pronunciation, voice culture, and gesture.

The Shorthand and typewriting course offered theory and principles of stenography, phonography, English grammar, typewriting, diction, business writing, carbon copies, arithmetic, composition and rhetoric.

The Post Graduate course in music included instruction in piano, organ, violin, viola, violin celllo, double bass, guitar, mandolin, vocal culture, thorough bass harmony, practical composition and history of music.

The College also offered physical culture, primary courses and kindergarten work. The preparatory school gave instruction in Latin, English grammar, arithmetic, United States history, elementary science, spelling, reading, geography, composition, mythology and physiology.

Roanoke Female College Correspondence School. The Roanoke Female College had a correspondence school in 1903-1906. The course of study was the same as the regular college and led to the same degrees.

Departmental Reorganization. In 1907-1908 the departments of the College were reorganized according to subjects, but the offerings remained about the same as before. The new departments were: Philosophy, English, Latin, French, German, History, Political Economy, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Music and Elocution, and Primary work.<sup>4</sup>

The Domestic Science course consisting of cooking, foods, household economics, and home nursing was introduced in 1913-1914.<sup>5</sup> In the same year the Domestic Art Department was established which gave instruction in hand stitching, use of machine, house planning, and house decoration. Although Bible Classes had been taught from the school's earliest history, they were officially added to the course of study in 1916-1917.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>Catalogue of Roanoke College, 1905-1906, p. 44.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., 1913-1914, p. 41.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., 1916-1917, p. 31.

State Accreditation as a Junior College. On May 15, 1917 the State Board of Education of Virginia accredited Averett College as a Junior College. By 1918-1919 the academic work of Averett College covered six years; four of college preparatory or high school and two years of standard college level.<sup>7</sup> The Preparatory department was divided into three parts, namely College entrance, Virginia teacher, and Special course. The Collegiate courses offered were: two years straight college literary course, junior college literary course, junior college teacher course, and a combination course of junior college literary and diploma in a special department. Besides the courses mentioned above, there were various departments as, pianoforte, theory, and history of music, voice, violin, home economics, expression, physical training, art and commercial. The courses were consolidated and as a result, some, such as the junior college teacher course, dropped out by 1922. The combination course of junior college literary and diploma in a special department was discontinued in 1924, and the home economics dropped by 1927.

Reorganization under Dr. Bishop. One of the first official acts as president by Dr. Bishop was to discontinue the High School department and teach only the first two years of college work. Thus, in 1938 Averett's curricula included the Literary, Commercial Education, and Fine Arts Departments.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup>Ibid., 1918-1919, p. 5.

<sup>8</sup>Catalogue of Averett College, 1938-1939, p. 28 at passim.

The Literary Department includes subjects of applied arts, Bible, economics, education, English, French, German, geography, history, home economics, Latin, mathematics, health and physical education, psychology, science, sociology and Spanish.

The Department of Commercial education offers courses in shorthand, typewriting, psychology of business, commercial law, commercial mathematics, and bookkeeping.

The Fine Arts Department includes the courses in Art, Music and Speech and Dramatic Art. The art courses embrace the following subjects: proportion, perspective, form, value, color, portrait, landscape, decorative art, line drawing, model drawing, the human figure, composition and design, commercial art, interior decoration, teachers art course, modeling in wax or clay, history of old masters and present day painters, and costume designing. The music courses offered included: instruction in piano, organ, violin, voice, and theory from the beginning to the advanced stage of artistic proficiency, public school music, choric speech and harmony.

Associate in Arts and Sciences Degrees. The right to grant the Associate in Arts degree and the Associate in Science degree was given to Averett College in 1957. The following is the present arrangement of the academic curricula. These programs lead to the degrees of Associate in

Arts or Associate in Science and one year Certificates in Secretarial Science.<sup>9</sup>

The Department of Arts and Sciences offers a Liberal Arts program leading to a Degree, a Terminal Liberal Arts Program and a Pre-Professional Program.

The Liberal Arts program leading to a degree consists of the following subjects: grammar and composition, French, Spanish, Latin, college algebra and plane trigonometry, mathematical analysis, general chemistry, general biology, American history, survey of world civilization, physical education, history and development of English literature, Old Testament survey, New Testament survey, principles of economics, elementary sociology, personal and community health. The course is planned by the dean and the student to meet the degree requirements of the institution to which the student expects to transfer.

The Terminal Liberal Arts Program is much the same as the above program except that the student has the privilege of electing courses in line with her special interests. However, grammar and composition, history and development of the English literature, religion, and physical education are required. Forty-eight of the sixty-four hours required are to be in academic courses.

The Pre-Professional Curriculum is designed to lay the foundation

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<sup>9</sup>Catalogue of Averett College, 1959-1960, p. 27.

for advanced study in a four year college or professional school. The program is arranged to meet the requirements of the school the student plans to attend upon graduation from Averett. The Pre-Professional Curriculum has the following courses: Pre-Education, Pre-Physical Education, Pre-Religious Education, Pre-Nursing, Pre-Dental Hygiene, Pre-Occupational Therapy, Pre-Physical Therapy, Pre-Medical Technology, Pre-Medical, Pre-Law, Pre-Journalism, Pre-Social and Pre-Library Science.

The Pre-Education Curriculum has courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts with a major in Secondary Education, the degree of Bachelor of Science in Secondary Education, and the degree of Bachelor of Science with a major in Elementary Education. Subjects in these programs include: composition and grammar, French, Latin, college algebra and plane trigonometry, mathematical analysis, American history, survey of world civilization, general chemistry, general biology, history and development of English literature, general psychology, principles of economics, elementary sociology, drawing and composition, fundamentals of speech, art structure and elements of music.

The Pre-Physical Education curriculum has the two English courses, two sciences, a foreign language, and the Physical education courses in swimming, seasonal sports(field hockey, tennis, archery and softball), golf, riding, folk dancing, tap dancing, modern dancing, ballroom dancing, first aid, personal and community health, life saving and water safety, water safety instructor's course, stunts and tumbling. A medical examination is required for each student before she is allowed to participate

in physical activities.

Students who are planning to enroll in the Pre-Professional Curricula: Pre-Nursing, Pre-Dental, Pre-Occupational Therapy, Pre-Physical Therapy, Pre-Medical Technology and Pre-Medical should have two laboratory sciences, one and a half years of algebra, and one year of plane geometry in their high school preparation.

Pre-Nursing, Pre-Dental Hygiene, Pre-Occupational Therapy, and Pre-Physical Therapy all require general biology and general chemistry and the Pre-Medical requires in addition quantitative analysis or organic chemistry and bacteriology, introductory anatomy and physiology.

The Pre-Medical Course offers general chemistry, and organic chemistry, general biology, college algebra and plane trigonometry, mathematical analysis, analytic geometry, calculus, grammar and composition, history and development of English literature, French, American history, survey of world civilization and other electives.

For a pre-professional program in Law, journalism, social service, or library science a student follows the liberal arts course leading to a degree, with any necessary modifications to meet the requirements of the specific college.

The Department of Fine Arts offers a Curriculum in art, music, speech and dramatic art.

The Curriculum in Art leading to the degree of Associate in Arts with a major in Drawing and Painting or in Commercial Art include beside the standard courses; drawing and composition, painting and composition



pietorial composition, advanced painting and composition, art structure, color and design, advertising illustration, history and appreciation of art.

Averett College is a junior college member of the National Association of Schools of Music. The requirements for entrance and graduation have been set forth by them. The curriculum leads to the degree of Associate in Art, with a major in instrumental music (organ or piano), with a major in voice, and with a major in public school music. The Curriculum offers courses in piano, organ, and voice. The theory and literature courses include: theory, music literature, history of music. A college choir offers to the student instruction and experience in group singing.

The Speech and Dramatic Arts Curriculum offer the Associate in Arts degree program and the first two years leading to the Bachelor's degree. Courses offered are: fundamentals of speech, public speaking, the oral interpretation of literature, play production, advanced play production and essentials of acting, and radio technique.

The Department of Home Economics offers courses leading to the degree of Associate in Science, a course leading to a Bachelor's degree and a Terminal program. The Home Economics courses include: first year foods and nutrition, first year clothing and textiles, advanced problems in clothing construction, home planning and furnishing, family living.

The Department of Merchandising was organized in 1952. The two year course leading to the degree of Associate in Science, can be

arranged as terminal or leading to the Bachelor's degree. Merchandising courses include: salesmanship, mathematics of merchandising, merchandising, store organization and operation, retail personnel training and supervision, color-line-and-design, personnel management, research laboratory and seminar. The program includes on the job selling experience in a retail outlet store from Thanksgiving to Christmas both years.<sup>10</sup>

The Department of Secretarial Science offers courses leading to the degree of Associate in Science and admission to the junior year of a degree course, a Medical Secretary course granting the Associate in Science degree, a one year Secretarial certificate course, a one year Stenographic certificate course. Program offers: beginning shorthand, advanced shorthand, medical shorthand, typewriting fundamentals, advanced typewriting and transcription, advanced typewriting and transcription of medical dictation, office machines and filing, ediphone, introduction to business, business correspondence, secretarial practice, medical ethics, introductory pathology, hospital office practice, secretarial accounting and business mathematics.

#### FACULTY

The author has tabulated in Appendix D as complete a list of the Averett College teaching faculty as he could find. The list is not com-

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<sup>10</sup> Catalogue of Averett College, 1953-1954, p. 42.

plete because some of the catalogues could not be found and others did not give the desired information. The instructors of music and expression, for the most part attended qualified schools not offering degrees. The first catalogue used in this study was for the year 1868-1869. The catalogues for 1875-1876, 1879-1880, 1884-1885, 1887-1888, 1889-1890, 1891-1892 were not available for use in this list. However, a number of teachers for the missing years will be mentioned since the tenure of most was for more than one or two years.

The present instructional faculty numbers twenty-four; six men and eighteen women. They have taught at Averett a total of three-hundred and ten years. The average individual tenure has been about twelve and three-quarter years.<sup>11</sup>

This teaching faculty has received forty-three academic degrees. They are distributed as follows: twenty-five bachelor degrees, seventeen master's degrees, and one doctorate.<sup>12</sup> Two members graduated from schools which do not grant degrees. Three members of the faculty divide their time between Averett and another institution in Danville.

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<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 1959-1960, p. 7 et passim.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

## ACCREDITATION

During the early years of the institution there was no accrediting agency for junior colleges. President W. W. Rivers, upon his election as president of the Institute in 1914, set about reorganizing the curricula to meet the requirements of the State Board of Education, for a standard junior college. In May of 1917 Professor J. W. Hillman, Secretary of the State Board of Education, came to Danville, and investigated the college and found it meeting Junior College Standards in every respect. On May 15, 1917, the State Board of Education of the Commonwealth of Virginia resolved that the Roanoke Institute be accredited as a Junior College.<sup>13</sup>

Almost eight years later, the American Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States at their annual meeting in 1925 authorized a standing committee on Junior Colleges. That year, two junior college were accredited, in 1926 seven, in 1927 four, and in 1928 four. Averett College was one of the four admitted in 1928. Only thirteen schools preceded her. It is interesting to note that Averett was one of four out of twenty-seven that applied for membership that year, to be accepted.<sup>14</sup>

In 1932 Averett College had the honor of being the first junior

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<sup>13</sup>Catalogue of Averett College, 1919-1920, p. 23.

<sup>14</sup>Minutes of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, 1928, p. 30.

college in Virginia to be accredited by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York.<sup>15</sup>

Averett College was accredited by the National Association of Schools of Music in 1932 and was admitted to full junior college membership in the National Association of Schools of Music in 1940.<sup>16</sup>

The College has been approved by the American Medical Association and is a member of the American Association of Junior Colleges, the Association of Virginia Colleges, and the Southern Association of Colleges for Women.<sup>17</sup>

#### ENROLLMENT

In the very early years of the school, practically all the students came from Virginia, with a few from North Carolina, because of its proximity to Danville. As the years went by, more and more came from states other than Virginia, although Virginia still had over half the total enrollment. Table I shows the distribution for the early years of the Roanoke Female College from 1872-1886. These years did not run in consecutive order because such information could not be found, but this is representative of the period.

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<sup>15</sup>Catalogue of Averett College, 1933-1934, p. 1.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid., 1941-1942, p. 1.

<sup>17</sup>Ibid., 1928-1929, p. 20.

TABLE I

ENROLLMENT BY STATES AT ROANOKE FEMALE COLLEGE  
1872-1886

State	Session					Total Enrollment from each state
	1872 1873	1874 1875	1878 1879	1883 1884	1885 1886	
Alabama		1				1
Kentucky		1				1
Maryland				1		1
Mississippi					1	1
North Carolina	2		4	7	9	22
South Carolina					1	1
Tennessee				1		1
Virginia	69	63	68	102	96	398
Washington, D. C.			1			1
Total Enrollment per year.	71	65	73	111	107	427
Total number of states represented . . . . .						9.00
Average enrollment per year for entire period . . . . .						85.00
Percent from Virginia . . . . .						93.20

TABLE II

ENROLLMENT BY STATES AT ROANOKE COLLEGE  
1907-1912

State	Session					Total Enrollment from each state
	1907 1908	1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	
Alabama	2			1	1	4
Arkansas			2	2	1	5
California					1	1
Florida				1	3	4
Georgia				1		1
Kansas	1					1
Kentucky	1	1		1	2	5
Maryland		1			1	2
Massachusetts					1	1
Mississippi					2	2
New Hampshire			1	1		2
New York			1	3	2	6
North Carolina	12	11	18	15	12	68
Ohio				2	2	4
Pennsylvania				1	3	4
South Carolina	2	2	1	1	2	8
Tennessee	1	1				2
Virginia	87	74	78	85	82	406
Washington, D. C.				1		1
Total Enrollment per year	106	90	101	116	115	528

Total number of states represented . . . . . 19.00

Average enrollment per year for entire period . . . . . 105.60

Percent from Virginia . . . . . 76.90

TABLE III

ENROLLMENT BY STATES AT AVERETT COLLEGE  
1940-1948

State	Session					Total Enrollment from each state
	1940 1941	1944 1945	1945 1946	1946 1947	1947 1948	
Alabama		1	1		1	3
Connecticut	1	2	3	3	3	12
Delaware	1	2				3
Florida	1	4	3	4	4	16
Georgia	3			1		4
Illinois		1				1
Kentucky		3		1		4
Louisiana		1	1			2
Maine	2					2
Maryland	5	7	7	14	10	43
Massachusetts	2				1	3
Michigan	1		1		1	3
New Hampshire					1	1
New Jersey	8	29	37	35	36	145
New York	14	32	34	34	27	141
North Carolina	22	18	22	9	10	81
Ohio		1	2	1	2	6
Pennsylvania	1	4	5	5	5	20
South Carolina		2		1		3
Tennessee		2	2	1	1	6
Virginia	154	104	148	166	179	751
Washington, D. C.	5	5	6	4	5	25
West Virginia		3	5	4		12
Wyoming		1				1
Total Enrollment per year	220	222	277	283	286	1,288
Total number of states represented . . . . .						24.00
Average enrollment per year for entire period . . . . .						257.60
Percent from Virginia . . . . .						58.30



TABLE IV

ENROLLMENT BY STATES AT AVERETT COLLEGE  
1954-1959

State	Session					Total Enrollment from each state
	1954 1955	1955 1956	1956 1957	1957 1958	1958 1959	
Alabama					1	1
Connecticut	1	4	4	4	4	17
Delaware		1	1	1	2	5
Florida	7	2	1	9	8	27
Georgia	1		2			3
Kentucky				1	2	3
Maryland	6	7	10	9	1	33
Massachusetts	1	2		1	3	7
Michigan				1	1	2
Mississippi		1		1	1	3
New Jersey	44	34	35	37	42	192
New York	24	25	33	26	19	127
North Carolina	11	9	12	6	14	52
Ohio			1	2	1	4
Oklahoma					1	1
Pennsylvania	3	7	14	15	12	51
Rhode Island		1	1	1		3
South Carolina		2	1			3
Vermont		1	1	1		3
Virginia	101	145	132	123	151	652
Washington, D. C.	2	1	2	3	2	10
West Virginia	3	2	2	2		9
<hr/>						
Total Enrollment per year	204	244	252	243	265	1,208
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Total number of states represented . . . . .						22.00
Average enrollment per year for entire period . . . . .						241.60
Percent from Virginia . . . . .						53.90

TABLE V

TOTAL ENROLLMENT AT AVHRETT COLLEGE BY YEARS  
1859-1959

1859-1860 . . . .	40*	1920-1921 . . . .	137
1860-1861 . . . .	83*	1921-1922 . . . .	157
1868-1869 . . . .	85	1922-1923 . . . .	203
1872-1873 . . . .	71	1923-1924 . . . .	213
1873-1874 . . . .	72	1924-1925 . . . .	247
1874-1875 . . . .	90	1925-1926 . . . .	204
1878-1879 . . . .	82	1926-1927 . . . .	213
1883-1884 . . . .	112	1927-1928 . . . .	234
1884-1885 . . . .	107*	1928-1929 . . . .	273
1885-1886 . . . .	108	1929-1930 . . . .	289
1888-1889 . . . .	96	1930-1931 . . . .	307
1892-1893 . . . .	73	1931-1932 . . . .	284
1893-1894 . . . .	70	1932-1933 . . . .	286
1894-1895 . . . .	70	1933-1934 . . . .	272
1895-1896 . . . .	71	1934-1935 . . . .	302
1896-1897 . . . .	56	1935-1936 . . . .	411
1897-1898 . . . .	78	1936-1937 . . . .	418
1898-1899 . . . .	68	1937-1938 . . . .	341
1899-1900 . . . .	77	1938-1939 . . . .	353
1900-1901 . . . .	87	1939-1940 . . . .	341
1901-1902 . . . .	85	1940-1941 . . . .	321
1902-1903 . . . .	114	1941-1942 . . . .	383
1903-1904 . . . .	117	1942-1943 . . . .	392
1904-1905 . . . .	132	1943-1944 . . . .	373
1905-1906 . . . .	116	1944-1945 . . . .	341
1906-1907 . . . .	112	1945-1946 . . . .	453
1907-1908 . . . .	106	1946-1947 . . . .	442
1908-1909 . . . .	106	1947-1948 . . . .	397
1909-1910 . . . .	101	1948-1949 . . . .	396
1910-1911 . . . .	116	1949-1950 . . . .	356
1911-1912 . . . .	115	1950-1951 . . . .	301
1912-1913 . . . .	107	1951-1952 . . . .	299
1913-1914 . . . .	147	1952-1953 . . . .	314
1914-1915 . . . .	187	1953-1954 . . . .	313
1915-1916 . . . .	193	1954-1955 . . . .	307
1916-1917 . . . .	193	1955-1956 . . . .	330
1917-1918 . . . .	123	1956-1957 . . . .	337
1918-1919 . . . .	147	1957-1958 . . . .	324
1919-1920 . . . .	91	1958-1959 . . . .	341

The figures from 1859 to 1939 are from the College catalogues with the exception of those marked with an asterisk. The figures from 1940 to 1959 are from the annual audits prepared for the Board of Trustees.

\* No catalogue available for this year. Figures from other sources (Minutes of the Board of Trustees, old class roles, etc.)

Table II covering the period of 1907 to 1912 showed an increase in enrollment and an increase of students coming from outside of Virginia. In 1910-1911, with the student body numbering 116, there were fourteen states represented at the College. From that time up to about 1938 the number remained approximately fourteen, with the states represented varying only a little. Table III shows enrollments during World War II and the post-war period, 1940-1948. Twenty-four states were represented. The average enrollment increased but the percentage from Virginia dropped to fifty-eight percent. These were the post World War II years with large veteran enrollments. Averett College during the post war years opened its doors to the returning servicemen. These figures do not agree with those in Table V. Table V shows the total enrollment, including students from foreign countries, from the Summer School (when conducted), and from the Commercial Night School. Table IV shows the enrollment of the present day school from 1954-1959. Twenty-two states are represented and two foreign countries. The percentage from Virginia dropped to about fifty-four. Table V gives the total enrollment at the College for seventy-eight of the past one hundred years. See Table VI for the attendance record of the Summer School and the Night School the years they were conducted.

TABLE VI  
RECORD OF SUMMER SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

1934 . . . . .	55
1935 . . . . .	71
1936 . . . . .	65
1937 . . . . .	72
1938 . . . . .	49
1939 . . . . .	23

## COMMERCIAL NIGHT SCHOOL

1937-1938 . . . . .	46
1938-1939 . . . . .	36
1939-1940 . . . . .	52
1940-1941 . . . . .	25
1941-1942 . . . . .	25
1942-1943 . . . . .	62
1943-1944 . . . . .	114
1944-1945 . . . . .	75
1945-1946 . . . . .	31
1946-1947 . . . . .	44
1947-1948 . . . . .	30

## ADMISSION

Entrance requirements as given in the school catalogues were used as a basis for this discussion of admissions. Because the college in its early days, taught elementary classes as well as college, the academic requirements of entrance were not stressed, but the applicant was required to present a certificate of honorable dismissal from the last school attended, or other evidence of good character.

The applicants were admitted to the high school department by means of certificate or examination, or upon the recommendation of the principal of an approved high school or academy.

In 1912 the candidate had to offer at least fourteen units to gain admittance in the College. Of these, three had to be in English, two and a half in mathematics, three in Latin, one in modern language, one in history, one in science, and two and a half were elective. Any

candidate who offered ten of the fourteen units could be admitted to partial standing, as an irregular student. This difficulty had to be made up before such pupil could be classed above the Junior year.<sup>18</sup>

The following are the 1918 requirements for admission to the Literary department. To enter the Preparatory school, students must have completed the seventh grade of a good public school or the equivalent thereof. Students may enter the Collegiate school by standing Entrance Examinations in English, Latin, history, and mathematics or by presenting a college entrance certificate from a standard four year high school showing at least fifteen units as follows: three in English, two and a half in mathematics, three in Latin, two in history, one in science, and three and a half electives. In addition the student must be sixteen years of age.<sup>19</sup>

The catalogue of 1938-1939 summarized the college admission requirements for special students:

A person may be admitted as a special student to the Literary department provided she is eighteen years of age, and gives evidence of ability to pursue the course elected. Students without restriction as to age, may be admitted to the department of Commercial Education and to the Fine Arts. A special student may become a candidate for a diploma after she has satisfied the regular admission requirements.<sup>20</sup>

The 1959-1960 catalogue requirements list a certificate of

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<sup>18</sup>Catalogue of Roanoke Institute, 1912-1913, p. 35.

<sup>19</sup>Ibid., 1918-1919, p. 25.

<sup>20</sup>Catalogue of Averett College, 1938-1939, p. 20.

graduation from an approved secondary school, have a minimum of fifteen units: four in English, two in mathematics, two in history and social science, one in science, and six electives. The College requires a high school transcript and recommendations. Special students must be at least twenty years of age and give evidence of ability to pursue work elected.<sup>21</sup>

#### DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS

The following is a discussion of the development of the policy of granting degrees and diplomas during the past one hundred years of this institution's life. Roanoke Female College granted the following:

The proficient Degree was conferred on those students who pursued studies outside the regular course when they gave at their examinations satisfactory evidence of a full acquaintance with the subjects in which they were declared proficient.

The Degree of Graduate in a school was conferred when a pupil exhibited a thorough knowledge of all the subjects embraced in the school in which she was to graduate.

The English Graduate Degree was conferred when a pupil had received the degree of graduate in the following schools: English language, English literature, Natural sciences, Moral sciences, History, Latin or French; and a certificate of distinction in the intermediate class of mathematics.

The Full Graduate Degree was awarded when the pupil had received the degree of Graduate in each of the seven schools of the collegiate department and presented a satisfactory essay on some literary subject, and in an oral examination before the entire faculty, shall give proof of a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the studies embraced in the entire course.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>21</sup>Ibid., 1959-1960, p. 22.

<sup>22</sup>Catalogue of Roanoke Female College, 1868-1869, p. 5.

The Degrees as given above for the year 1868-1869 did not change until 1898-1899, when the three academic degrees: Master of Arts, Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Letters were conferred.<sup>23</sup> The requirements for these degrees were set forth in the following scheme of graduation by points. The M. A. degree required ninety-one points, the B. A. degree required seventy points, including English language, English literature, and at least ten points in mathematics; and the B. L. degree required fifty points including English language and literature.

In 1904, the following degrees were conferred: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Music, Bachelor of Literature, Bachelor of Didactics, Bachelor of Oratory, Master of Accounts and Master of Arts.<sup>24</sup> The Master of Arts degree was not granted after 1911, in fact no academic degrees were granted after 1912. The Junior Diploma was awarded in 1913-1914 to students who completed the first two years and the Full Diploma to those who completed three years.

Averett College, in 1937, began offering four diplomas, namely, Junior College Literary Diploma, Home Economics Diploma, Junior College Diploma in Fine Arts, and the Junior College Commercial Diploma.<sup>25</sup> All diplomas now required sixty-four semester hours and sixty quality

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<sup>23</sup>Ibid., 1898-1899, p. 15.

<sup>24</sup>Ibid., 1903-1904, p. 27.

<sup>25</sup>Catalogue of Averett College, 1936-1937, p. 23 et passim.

credits for graduation.

The degree of Associate in Arts or Associate in Science was first awarded in 1957.<sup>26</sup> To receive the degree the student must complete an approved program of sixty-four semester hours with at least sixty quality credits, maintain a C average during her second year, and spend at least one year as a regular student at Averett College.

#### HONORS AND AWARDS

The first honors mentioned in the school records were the medals and prizes presented in 1875 at the Commencement exercises. Two medals were awarded: one for the best scholarship in English and the other for the best scholarship in mathematics. Prizes were awarded for excellence in penmanship, improvement in penmanship, and best dictation exercise. In the Preparatory Department prizes were awarded for the best exercise in English grammar, arithmetic, and greatest improvement in penmanship.<sup>27</sup>

The awards offered in 1883-1894 were: Greatest improvement in penmanship in the Preparatory Department; greatest improvement in penmanship in the College Department; excellence in penmanship; best

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<sup>26</sup>Ibid., 1957-1958, p. 27.

<sup>27</sup>Catalogue of Roanoke Female College, 1872-1873, p. 4.



dictation exercises; best scholarship in common school grammar; best scholarship in each of the following: French, Latin, mathematics, English, calisthenics, best pianist and best vocalist.

The Golden Report, so called because it was printed in golden type, was awarded in 1898-1899, to all students who made an average of ninety in their classes and one hundred in deportment. In the same year the College offered certificates of promotion, distinction, and proficiency. The certificate of promotion was awarded to all junior and intermediate classes who made a grade of seventy-five during the year, including monthly tests and reports.<sup>28</sup> The certificate of distinction was the same except the grade must be ninety instead of seventy-five. The certificate of proficiency was awarded to those who completed the course prescribed in any study of the collegiate department or in any of the special courses, and made an average of seventy-five on both intermediate and final examinations.

The President's Medal in 1898 was awarded to the full graduate who made the highest average in scholarship in the collegiate courses during her course of study at the school. Another medal awarded the same year was the Weller Scholarship Medal given by Mrs. Lena Ferrell Weller, to the student who had the highest scholarship during the session. Among other awards of the year were: the music medal, the vocal medal, and the penmanship medal.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>28</sup>Catalogue of Roanoke Female College, 1898-1899, p. 25.

<sup>29</sup>Ibid., 1898-1899, p. 27.

The J. T. Averett English Medal originated by the Averett family in 1904-1905 has been awarded to the student of the Junior and Senior class who has made the highest grade in the English department.<sup>30</sup>

In 1925, Mr. J. M. Thomas of Danville, offered what was known as the Thomas General Excellence Medal. This medal was awarded annually, to the best all round student, as selected by the faculty, and has in more recent years been revived as the C. L. Davenport medal for general excellence. Only seniors are eligible.<sup>31</sup>

The American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary present an Americanism award and a Citizenship award to the two outstanding seniors.<sup>32</sup> The selection is made by the faculty.

#### LIBRARY

The library has continuously grown in size and service and today is one of the most vital parts of the school. A visitor to the College will find it just about as described in the 1938-1939 catalogue of the College:

The library contains about ten thousand volumes selected with special reference to junior college work. The books are classified according to the Dewey decimal system, with the aid of the Cutter table. A dictionary card catalogue makes the resources of the library available. Many of the best periodicals and reviews are received currently. A periodical filing room provides ample space for all back numbers of magazines.

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<sup>30</sup> Ibid., 1904-1905, p. 30.

<sup>31</sup> Catalogue of Averett College, 1925-1926, p. 21.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid., 1937-1938, p. 30.

In 1937 the Carnegie Corporation of New York selected Averett College Library as one of the ninety-two college libraries to receive annual grants of money for a period of years. Before awarding the grants, the corporation made a study of all the junior colleges in the country, and chose those whose permanence and opportunity for service to scholarship seemed assured.

Students also have access to the Danville City Library and to reference materials made available through the mail service of the Virginia State Library, and through the library of the Extension Division of the University of Virginia.<sup>33</sup>

#### SUMMARY

There were few differences in the course of study among the Female Institute, the Baptist Female Seminary and the Union Female College. The Roanoke Female College was divided into three schools: Preparatory, Collegiate and Ornamental. There was only one course of study in each school. Roanoke College was also divided into three schools: Kindergarten and Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate. Different courses of study within the several schools were gradually introduced. The Kindergarten and Primary school was discontinued in 1922 and the high school in 1938. The Associate in Arts and Science degrees were first awarded in 1957. The Department of Arts and Science offers degree programs, terminal programs and Pre-Professional programs in: education, physical education, religious education, nursing, dental hygiene, occupational therapy, physical therapy, medical technology, medicine, law, journalism, sociology, and library science. The Associate in Arts degree is also offered by the Music department and the Speech and Dramatics department. The Associate in Science degree is offered by the Home Economics department, the Merchandising department and the department of Secretarial Science.

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<sup>33</sup>Ibid., 1938-1939, p. 15.

There are at the present time twenty-four members of the instructional faculty with an average tenure of twelve and three-quarter years.

Averett College has been accredited by State Board of Education of Virginia, the American Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, the Board of Regents of the University of New York, the National Association of Schools of Music and is a member of the American Association of Junior Colleges, the Association of Virginia Colleges and the Southern Association of Colleges for Women. The record of enrollments reveals an increase both in the number of students attending and the number of states represented.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE ADMINISTRATORS

#### PRINCIPALS AND PRESIDENTS

William I. Berryman, principal of the Danville Female Institute from 1854 to 1857 was of Baptist persuasion. Edward Pollock refers to him as, "the founder of the Female Seminary which in time developed into the present Roanoke Female College."<sup>1</sup>

One year later Mr. and Mrs Nathan Penick moved from Halifax to Danville and opened the Baptist Female Seminary, February 1, 1859.<sup>2</sup> Penick added Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Averett to the faculty the following fall and made plans for the school to teach the higher grades. He enlisted support from the nearby Baptist Associations and interested laymen and as a result of his labors, the Union Female College was formed and officially chartered December 22, 1859.

William Allen Tyree, a Baptist clergyman, was selected to be the first principal of the College. The Civil War made operation of the College almost impossible as parents who could afford it were afraid to send their girls away from home. Supplies were difficult to procure and

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<sup>1</sup>Edward Pollock, Sketch Book of Danville, (Waddill Printing Co., Danville, Virginia, 1885), p. 116.

<sup>2</sup>Semi-Weekly Transcript, Danville, Virginia, February 5, 1859, Pages not numbered.

financial support lagged. The Reverend Mr. Tyree resigned in January of 1863 to return to the pastorate. To finish out the year the Trustees secured the services of Mr. John Cralle. He resigned at the end of the term.<sup>3</sup>

Mr. Isaac Beverly Lake became principal in May of 1863 and the next year changed the name of the College officially to Trustees of Roanoke Female College.<sup>4</sup> Mr. Lake was the only principal until 1865 when Mr. H. W. Reinhart joined him as an associate principal, remaining with him until 1867 when he resigned to form his own school in Danville.

Mr. Lake found a new partner in the Reverend Mr. Thomas Hume, Jr., who was his associate until 1870 when he was called to pastor the Danville Baptist Church. Mr. Hume remained at the college, but Amana Preet was made an associate principal to lighten the responsibilities. This raised the number of principals to three. Hume resigned in 1872 to give his undivided attention to the church and Lake resigned to accept a call into the ministry leaving Preet alone of the principals at the school.

Samuel Wootton Averett and John Lipscomb Johnson joined Amana Preet as associate principals in 1872 and remained until the spring of 1873 when Amana Preet died and Johnson resigned.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Union Female College, January 21, 1863, p. 23.

<sup>4</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Roanoke Female College, May 25, 1863, p. 24.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., July 4, 1872, p. 64.

The College was leased to Samuel Wootton Averett and John Taylor Averett in 1873 and these two men ran the College for the next fourteen years. The two brothers divided the responsibility of the school between them "Mr. Jack" handling the finances and teaching history, English and Latin while "Mr. Sam" taught mathematics, physics, chemistry and French.

Samuel Wootton Averett resigned in 1887 to accept the Presidency of the Judson College in Marion, Alabama and "Mr. Jack" then became the first man to bear the name, President of Roanoke Female College.<sup>6</sup>

During the month of November 1889 President Averett was stricken with a paralysis while teaching a class in the College chapel and was an invalid from that time until his death in 1898. Averett tried to run the College from his wheel chair for three years before resigning September 15, 1892.<sup>7</sup>

Dr. Charles Fenton James, who was elected to succeed him found many problems at the College. Enrollments had dropped off, the buildings had deteriorated and the country was in a depression. Dr. James improved the buildings, erected new buildings, increased the enrollment and re-organized the curricula.<sup>8</sup> His exertions on behalf of the College proved to be fatal and he died of a heart attack, December 5, 1902.

Dr. Robert Edwin Hatton accepted the Presidency in 1903 on the condition that every effort would be made to place the school under the control of the Baptist Denomination. He established a correspondence

<sup>6</sup>News item in the Danville Register, Danville, Virginia, September 22, 1896, Pages not numbered.

<sup>7</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Roanoke Female College, March 8, 1892, p. 91.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., December 2, 1897, p. 138.

school in 1904 and through his efforts the name of the College was shortened to Roanoke College. He introduced the idea of a new site for the College into the thinking of the Board of Trustees.<sup>9</sup> Hatton resigned in 1907 to accept the Presidency of the Glasgow Female Seminary in Kentucky.

Dr. John B. Brewer became President in 1907 and it was during his administration the accumulated financial troubles of the past twenty years finally caused a crisis. Dr. Brewer not only passed the crisis but moved the College to its present site, erected the West Main Street Building, changed the name of the College to Roanoke Institute and placed it under the control of the Virginia Baptist Educational System.<sup>10</sup>

Mr. W. W. Rivers was elected President of Roanoke Institute in 1914. As a result of his efforts the school increased its enrollment and the name was changed to Averett College.<sup>11</sup> The College was also accredited by the State Board of Education as a Standard Junior College. He resigned in 1917 to enter the insurance business.

The next President was Mr. C. E. Grosland, a Rhodes scholar. Personal differences with the Board of Trustees caused Mr. Grosland to resign in 1921.

Soon after Mr. James Pressley Craft became President in 1921, a Science Department was established, the old mortgage was paid in full and a \$60,000.00 wing was added to the College. President Craft resigned in 1927 to become President of Hardin College.

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<sup>9</sup>Ibid., January 14, 1907, p. 21.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., April 26, 1910, p. 72 et passim.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid., December 18, 1916, p. 170.



Dr. John Walter Cammack was elected to the Presidency in 1927.

A program of publicity resulted in larger enrollments in the college.

During his administration the following projects were completed:

accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the erection of a Science and Music Building, the construction of a President's home on the campus, and the acquisition of an athletic field.<sup>12</sup> Dr. Cammack resigned in 1936 to return to the pastorate.

Dr. Curtis Vance Bishop came to Averett College in 1930 as vice-president. Upon President Cammack's resignation in 1936 Bishop was elected to take his place, thus becoming the ninth President and the nineteenth administrative head of Averett College. During his tenure the kitchen and dining room facilities have been enlarged, an annex to Davenport Hall was constructed, a new gymnasium was built in 1957 and an auditorium in 1959.

The operating income increased three hundred and sixty-five percent; from \$66,978.32 in 1936 to \$311,992.18 in 1958. A department of Merchandising was added to the course of study in 1952 and in 1957 the College was granted the right to give the Associate degrees in Arts and Science.

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid., January 30, 1931, Pages not numbered.

TABLE VII

## CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF PRINCIPALS AND PRESIDENTS

1854-1857	William I. Berryman	1854 Danville Female Institute
1858-1859	Nathan Fenick Joseph James Averett	1858 Baptist Female Seminary
1860-1863	Rev. William A. Tyree	1859 Union Female College
1863-(Jan. to June)	Rev. John C. Long	Union Female College
1863-1865	Rev. Isaac B. Lake	1864 Trustees of Roanoke Female College
1865-1867	Rev. I. B. Lake, Associate Principal H. W. Reinhart, Associate Principal	
1867-1870	Rev. I. B. Lake, Associate Principal Rev. Thomas Hume, Associate Principal	
1870-1872	Rev. I. B. Lake, Associate Principal Amana Preet, Associate Principal Rev. Thomas Hume, Associate Principal	
1872-1873	Amana Preet, Associate Principal Rev. John L. Johnson, Associate Principal Samuel Wootton Averett, Associate Principal	
1873-1887	Samuel Wootton Averett, Associate Principal John Taylor Averett, Associate Principal	
1887-1892	John Taylor Averett	
1892-1902	Dr. Charles Fenton James	1893 Roanoke Female College
1903-1907	Dr. Robert Edwin Hatton	1904 Roanoke College
1907-1914	John B. Brewer	1910 Roanoke Institute
1914-1917	W. W. Rivers	
1917-1921	C. E. Crosland	1919 Averett College
1921-1927	James P. Craft	
1927-1936	Dr. John W. Cammack	
1934-1935	Curtis Vance Bishop (Acting President)	
1936-	Dr. Curtis V. Bishop	

## TRUSTEES

The Danville Female Institute and the Baptist Female Seminary had no Board of Trustees. The Trustees of the Union Female College were required to hold stock in the College as a prerequisite to membership. These Trustees were not elected for any stipulated period of time. In fact it was not until 1907 that any definite time limit was mentioned. The original Board of Trustees was composed of sixteen members. This number varied only slightly until 1910. The charter of 1910 stated that there were to be twenty-one trustees, seven being elected every two years (see Appendix A). The term of office was six years with the privilege of re-election. Seven Trustees constituted a quorum. The Baptist General Association nominated fourteen persons from whom the Board of Trustees elected seven. A change in the charter in 1955 raised the number of members to twenty-eight. Three-fourths of them must be Baptists. See Appendix F for a complete listing of all the Trustees.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

To provide educational opportunities to deserving young ladies was one of the major purposes of Averett's existence. Hence, it is not surprising to find in the minutes of the Board of Trustees on October 1, 1860 the following motion, "On motion of P. W. Ferrell it was decided that the poor children making application be allowed to come to the college free."<sup>13</sup> This ruling was dropped a few years later and most early scholarships were merely reductions in the fees applicable to minister's daughters, one girl

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<sup>13</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Union Female College, 1860, p. 11.

from each association, and in cases where four or five girls came from the same community.

In 1925-1926 Averett offered a scholarship worth \$90.00 each, to Schoolfield High School, Campbell County Agricultural Club and the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution.<sup>14</sup>

The S. W. and J. T. Averett Science Fund was established in 1929.

This fund is established in memory of those two brothers affectionately known to the College and the town as "Mr. Sam" and "Mr. Jack", who together conducted the affairs of this college in its early days. The income from this fund is to help pay adequate salaries to teachers in the Science Department. This fund was started by a substantial gift from Mr. Elliott Averett, a worthy son of one of the men whose memory is perpetuated.<sup>15</sup>

A scholarship worth \$50.00 was awarded to all Virginia students who attended the college for the entire session of 1930-1931.<sup>16</sup>

The University of Richmond offered an annual scholarship worth \$150.00 to girls attending Westhampton College.<sup>17</sup> The will of the late Thomas Talbott Anderson of St. Louis in 1933 set up a \$10,000.00 scholarship fund.

During the 1935-1936 session approximately \$33,000.00 was added to the endowment of the College in the form of a bequest from the late Joseph Bannister Anderson. This fund in accordance with the terms of the will is known as, "The Anderson Student Aid Fund." The income is used in the form

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<sup>14</sup>Catalogue of Averett College, 1925-1926, p. 21.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid., 1929-1930, p. 62.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid., 1930-1931, p. 54.

<sup>17</sup>Ibid., 1931-1932, p. 16.

of scholarships for worthy girls. That same year saw \$5,000.00 more added in the form of the James M. Thomas fund.

The Diamond Jubilee Scholarship Fund with \$2,500.00 in it was established in 1936. That same year two revolving Student Loan Funds came into being: The Lizzie Lowndes Loan Fund and the Frances Sydnor Crews Loan Fund.

The Board of Trustees in 1938 allowed the College to offer the following scholarships in addition to the endowed scholarships:

Twenty major scholarships valued at \$150.00 each may be awarded to girls working in the dining room.

Twenty minor scholarships at \$75.00 each may be awarded to girls for other duties assigned them in the college.

Twenty scholarships valued at \$100.00 may be awarded to the daughters of ministers and to honor graduates of high school.<sup>18</sup>

In more recent times, The Matheny Loan Fund was established along with the Edna Tyner Langston Loan Fund.

Three more scholarship Funds were established: The Annual Scholarship from the First Baptist Church of Richmond, Virginia, the Flora Baker Hicks, T. E. L. Memorial Scholarship, and the C. L. Davenport Bequest.

Table VIII lists the scholarships granted by Averett College from 1929 to 1958. The Merit and Honor scholarships are outright grants of money or tuition to the student. In 1935 this totaled three percent of the total operating income by in 1958 it was less than two percent. The work scholarship comprised thirteen percent of the income in 1935 but by 1958 it was less than four percent.

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<sup>18</sup> Ibid., 1937-1938, p. 67.

TABLE VIII

AVERETT COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP GRANTS  
1929-1958

School Year	Merit and Honor Scholarships	Work Scholarships
1929-1930	\$4,925.00	\$6,130.00
1930-1931	4,695.00	7,514.80
1931-1932	4,000.00	9,289.50
1932-1933	5,165.00	10,748.50
1933-1934	4,300.00	11,515.00
1934-1935	2,700.00	8,912.00
1935-1936	1,823.75	8,513.63
1936-1937	2,490.75	8,512.84
1937-1938	3,127.50	6,927.00
1938-1939	3,599.00	9,495.00
1939-1940	3,648.75	9,693.50
1940-1941	3,637.50	7,822.75
1941-1942	4,014.70	6,703.80
1942-1943	3,707.74	7,831.25
1943-1944	3,506.50	5,992.50
1944-1945	2,668.00	5,662.75
1945-1946	2,933.50	5,800.00
1946-1947	2,183.50	5,175.00
1947-1948	2,411.00	5,102.50
1948-1949	3,155.00	6,875.86
1949-1950	1,930.50	6,068.92
1950-1951	2,174.00	9,525.00
1951-1952	1,175.00	7,036.86
1952-1953	1,859.10	6,949.10
1953-1954	1,928.00	8,194.10
1954-1955	3,901.00	9,551.35
1955-1956	4,552.50	8,947.90
1956-1957	3,796.15	7,886.00
1957-1958	3,630.00	10,787.50
Totals	\$93,638.44	\$229,164.91

Total amount of scholarships given between 1929-1958 \$322,803.35

Average amount of scholarship per year: \$11,131.15

## SUMMARY

Averett College had nineteen administrative heads in its one hundred year history. These men were first called principals. There were several cases where two or even three men were selected to share the responsibility of directing the school. However, with the resignation of Samuel Wootton Averett, his brother John Taylor Averett became the first President of the Institution. Dr. Curtis Bishop became the ninth President to serve the College. Each one of these men had a contribution to make to the College. William Berryman started the Baptist school in Danville, Nathan Penick made it a college, William Tyree sustained it through the Civil War. Isaac Lake changed its name and academic program, Samuel Wootton Averett and John Taylor Averett made it prosperous and better known, Charles Fenton James gave up his life to bring the College through the depression of 1897, Robert Hatton placed the College under the control of the Virginia Baptists. John Brewer moved the College to its present site and built the Main building, W. W. Rivers gave the College its present name, James Craft paid off the mortgage and erected Davenport Hall. Walter Cammack secured Averett's accreditation and built the Science and Music building, Curtis Bishop has erected several buildings and enlarged the curricula and increased its services to larger numbers of students. Averett College offers three kinds of scholarships: (1) the outright grant from a special fund set up by a benefactor, (2) the merit and honor scholarship, given on the basis of need or academic achievement, (3) the work scholarship for those who could not come to college otherwise.

## CHAPTER V

### STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Social Life. The social life of the College has been and is an integral part of the student's education. The student activities have served as a means of diversion and at the same time have introduced social cooperation, the worthy use of leisure time. Every student participates to some degree in the extracurricular activities of the school. Some of the activities have been in the form of class parties, teas, banquets, concerts, plays, receptions, and literary programs. These are designed to help the individual to develop a pleasing manner, poise, and the ability to appear at ease before an audience. This is one of the aims of the College.

Religious Life. Averett College has been under the influence of the Baptists or directly under their control since its very beginning. The school is of sectarian influence, but students who are not Baptists have been free to attend churches of their choice in the city. The College has maintained a spiritual and Christian atmosphere, as was stated in the 1910-1911 catalogue which said that it should be positively Christian and that as much importance should be given to Paul as to Plato.<sup>1</sup>

The student body is required to attend chapel services held three days a week and is urged to attend the church of their choice on Sunday. In years past, chapel services were held daily and attendance was

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<sup>1</sup>Catalogue of Averett College, 1910-1911, p. 21.



compulsory as was Church attendance at the First Baptist Church. Bible and Religion classes are taught as a regular part of the college curriculum. The Christian Student Union, the Baptist Student Union, and other religious groups have played an important part in the religious life of the College. Students themselves frequently plan and conduct the chapel programs.

One week each year is set aside as Religious Emphasis Week, during which some outstanding minister leads the worship at the morning chapel period and also at the special vespers services each night.

Student Government Association. Introduced in 1928-1929, the Student Government Association has as its members all students who matriculate in the College. The purpose of the organization is to promote the best interests of the students and to uphold a spirit of honor, responsibility, and loyalty to the college.<sup>2</sup> The formulation and administration of regulations governing the social life of the College are in the hands of the executive council, which is composed of ten students, elected by the student body, and three faculty members, appointed by the President of the College. The honor system is used in all classroom and college activities.

Class Organization. Each year the Freshman and Seniors elect their officers for the year. The offices are: a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. The classes sponsor activities such as dances,

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<sup>2</sup>Ibid., 1938-1939, p. 18.

picnics and outings. There is strong class spirit and rivalry.

Literary Societies. In 1883 there were two literary societies at the College; the Longfellow and the Tennyson. The meetings of the societies were held on Friday nights and the exercises usually consisted of songs, with accompaniment on the piano or organ; dialogues and plays; original or selected tableaux; recitations and the reading of organized essays.<sup>3</sup>

The Philomathean and the Mnemosynean societies were formed in November 1907.<sup>4</sup> The Philomathean was reformed in 1917, taking its name from the old society. Each student of the College is a member of one of these two societies. The purpose of these organizations has been to create a greater interest in literature, current events, and sports, and to offer to the student an opportunity for self-development through participation in the bi-monthly program of the society.

Honor Societies. Delta Psi Omega, a national dramatics fraternity was established at Averett College in 1929. Its membership is granted to advanced students in speech and dramatics.

The Phi Rho Pi fraternity, a debating and forensic fraternity for junior colleges, existed at Averett College from 1932 to 1938.

The Phi Theta Kappa fraternity is the national honorary scholar-

<sup>3</sup>Catalogue of Roanoke Female College, 1883-1884, p. 37.

<sup>4</sup>Catalogue of Roanoke College, 1908-1909, p. 54.

ship society for standard junior colleges, corresponding to Phi Beta Kappa in senior colleges. This fraternity was established at Averett in 1933.

Alpha Pi Epsilon is the national honorary secretarial society for junior colleges. This fraternity was established at Averett College in 1947.<sup>5</sup>

Athletics. Since the turn of the century the College has had some form of athletic association, which has aimed to promote good sportsmanship and athletic activity. This organization sponsored all athletic contests, under the direction of the physical education department. At present, the Women's Recreation Association sponsors a broad intramural program of recreational and athletic activities in which tournaments are held throughout the year. Active participation entitles a student to membership in the W. R. A. and makes her eligible for the award of the letter "A". The wearers of the "A" are members of the "A" club, an honorary organization in the department of physical education.<sup>6</sup>

Religious Organizations. The Christian Student Union is the overall religious organization on the campus. It coordinates the activities of the various denominations on the campus. These groups have helped the social and spiritual life on the campus; the Baptist Student Union,

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<sup>5</sup>Catalogue of Averett College, 1948-1949, p. 20.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., 1959-1960, p. 20.

the Young Women's Auxiliary, Westminster Fellowship, the Newman Club, the Canterbury Club and the Wesley Foundation.

All students are invited to attend the meetings but membership and attendance are optional. Since Averett College is a Baptist School, the Baptist Student Union is an active organization which was introduced in 1936 to the school. Its aim is given in this paragraph, taken from the catalogue:

The Baptist Student Union is an organization which seeks to integrate the religious activities of the college and preserve the life and identity of the organizations which the student has in her home church. The membership includes all students enrolled in any religious organization of either the college or the church. Its program is carried on under the direction of a council representing all groups.<sup>7</sup>

College Choir. During the year the Choir appears in recitals at the College for special occasions and in programs before the churches and community organizations, in and out of Danville. At Christmas time the Choir collaborates with the Averett Players to present the Nativity in the Danville City Auditorium. From 1941 through 1945 there was a Verse Choir.<sup>8</sup>

Averett Players. In 1923 the Dramatic Club, under the supervision of the Speech Arts department, was organized to promote the general interests of the department of speech. Plays, both classical and modern, have been

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<sup>7</sup>Ibid., 1938-1939, p. 18.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., 1959-1960, p. 20.

given under the direction of this club.<sup>9</sup>

In more recent years the Averett Players have come into existence. The members put on plays, take part in the Nativity and assist in the traditional May Day pageant in the College amphitheatre on the Forest Hills campus.

Departmental Clubs. There are a number of organizations conducted by students in cooperation with the teachers in the various departments, which contribute directly to the development of student life on the campus.

In 1938 the Art Club came into existence and had as its purpose, the further study, appreciation, and understanding of art, beauty, and good taste; to raise the standard of art appreciation in everyday living; and to acquire a background of culture and refinement. The club met once a month for the study of the old masters and an open discussion of any phase of art.

A Home Economics Club and a Modern Language Club have been formed in their respective departments, at different times.

The International Relations Club was established at Averett in 1936. A description of the purpose of the club was given in the catalogue:

The organization which is open to all students enrolled in a junior college, has as its purpose the development of an understanding of international affairs. The work of the club is sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, through which current

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<sup>9</sup>Ibid., 1923-1924, p. 59.

publications pertinent to the subject of peace are received in the library. The activities of the club include regular monthly meetings, special programs presented in the chapel, the sponsorship of guest speakers, and the attendance at international relations conferences held at other colleges.<sup>10</sup>

Publications. The first student publication of which there is a record is the "Echo", the college annual. It was produced annually by the students from 1903 to 1918. In 1923 the present annual "The Pendulum" began publication under the direction of a student staff selected by their classmates.

The "Chanticleer", the student's monthly newspaper, was started in 1923. The editors of both the annual and the newspaper are elected from among the Senior Class.

Social Clubs and Fraternities. About the turn of the century a number of social clubs were formed. It is impossible to describe each one of them as space is limited, but here are some representative ones: Tar Heel Club, Virginia Club, Yankee Club, Kodak Club, Campus Club, Cupid Club, The Big Four Club, Nickel's Worth Club, Old Maids Club and Beau-nots.<sup>11</sup>

In 1913 there was one Greek letter organization, the Iota Pi Sigma. These social clubs, for some unexplained reason were called fraternities instead of sororities at Averett. They grew in number until 1949 when the students at their own insistence voted them out of existence. The following is a list of Fraternities that functioned on the campus between 1913 and

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<sup>10</sup>Catalogue of Averett College, 1937-1938, p. 21.

<sup>11</sup>Echoes (Danville: Senior Class of Roanoke Institute, 1913), p. 73 et passim.

1949: the Iota Pi Sigma, the Kappa Tau Sigma, the Tau Delta, the Beta Phi Kappa, the Delta Phi Sigma, the Zeta Sigma Chi, the Kappa Pi Kappa, the Delta Sigma Alpha, the Alpha Sigma and finally the Theta Phi Theta.

Alumnae Association. The Alumnae Association was formed at a meeting of the Alumnae in the lecture room of the First Baptist Church of Danville on May 27, 1908. At that time a constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected: President - Mrs W. P. Robinson, Vice-President - Miss Pattie Averett, Secretary - Mrs. T. A. Weller, Treasurer - Miss Lizzie Wood.

The Alumnae set about to do many helpful things for the College. As most organizations of this type, the Alumnae Association had its ups and downs, but in at least two situations it took a firm stand. In 1917 when the Board of Trustees changed the name of Roanoke Institute to the Danville College for Young Women, they acted swiftly and decisively. They drew up a formal protest and petitioned the Board to reconsider their action.<sup>12</sup> That request is reproduced in chapter one. The Board did reconsider and changed the name to Averett College.

Again, in 1921, the Alumnae protested the action of the Board of Trustees in requesting the resignation of President C. E. Crosland, after a personal disagreement of some time was not resolved. The request dated March 23, 1921 is as follows:

We, the Alumnae, being mindful of the success which the school has attained under the management of Dr. Crosland, and being more deeply concerned, possibly than any other as to the future of Averett College, wish to enter our protest against your action in demanding his

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<sup>12</sup>Minutes of the Alumnae Association<sup>n</sup> Averett College, 1917, Pages not numbered.

resignation.

Our experience with Dr. Crosland as a Christian gentleman, as an educator, and as president of the institution has been most pleasing, and we do not see in the evidence any justification of such damaging action to the school.

We would like to make an appeal to your board, but realizing that the faculty and student body of the College, the church and the community have already appealed without avail, we are at a loss to know what course to pursue, save to present our protest to the press, with the hope that public opinion may yet convince you of the error of your way.

For many reasons Averett College means more to us than to any one else, but we are moved to write this letter, chiefly because most of us having never attended any other school, our hearts are made to ache when we feel as we do, the approaching destruction of our alma mater with the retirement of Dr. Crosland.

Sincerely

The Alumnae of Averett College, composed of mothers, grandmothers, and great-grandmothers of the College and Roanoke Association.<sup>13</sup>

The appeal of the Alumnae did not change the mind of the Board.

President Crosland resigned.

In recent years the alumnae association has been reactivated under the capable leadership of Mrs. Phyllis Marshall, of the faculty of Averett College. An office for the Alumnae Association has been established on the campus and there is much activity going on. The constitution has been revised and appears below:

This association shall be known as the Alumnae Association of Averett College, Danville, Virginia.

The object of this association shall be to bring into closer touch the old students of the College for mutual helpfulness and for the advancement of the interest of the College.

The membership of this association shall, in the future, consist of only the literary graduates, and the graduates of any special

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<sup>13</sup>"Minutes of the Alumnae Association" Averett College, 1921, Pages not numbered



departments of Averett College.

The officers of this association shall consist of a president, vice-president at large, and a vice-president in each community in which there should exist a chapter of the alumnae association, a secretary and treasurer.

All officers: president, secretary and treasurer shall be elected by ballot, the president appointing her vice-president at large and local vice-presidents.

The executive committee is to consist of the president, vice-president at large, secretary and treasurer and three other members appointed by the president.

A quorum shall consist of nine members.

The association is to have three business meetings during each school session: viz; at the opening, in January, and at the Commencement, and two social meetings to be held when called by the executive committee.

The dues are to be fifty cents per year, payable at the first meeting each year.

The colors are to be King's blue and gold.

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Five members outside of officers shall be on the advisory board.

Besides the vice-president, there shall be a second vice-president at large.<sup>14</sup>

#### SUMMARY

Averett College has many student organizations and activities to add depth to the student's personality. In addition to the regular chapel programs and the Religious Emphasis Week, the various churches sponsor the following organizations: the Baptist Student Union, the Young Women's Auxiliary, the Westminster Fellowship, the Newman Club, the Canterbury Club and the Wesley Foundation. The Student Government Association governs the social life of the entire student body, while the Freshman and Senior Classes have their own officers and program. The Philomathean and

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<sup>14</sup> Ibid., 1931, Pages not numbered.

Memosynean literary societies offer students opportunity for self development through the bi-monthly programs given in chapel. There are three honor societies: the Delta Psi Omega, a national dramatics fraternity; the Phi Theta Kappa, a national honorary scholarship society; and the Alpha Pi Epsilon, a national honorary secretarial society. The Women's Recreation Association of Averett College sponsor a year round program of intramural athletics. In addition to their busy schedules the College Choir and the Averett Players combine each year to present the "Nativity" during the Christmas season. The "Chanticleer", the school paper brings school news and feature stories to the students each month and the "Pendulum", the school annual gives a history of the school year. Finally, the Alumnae Association, with chapters in several cities, keeps the graduates in touch with the College and its many activities.

## CHAPTER VI

### FINANCIAL PROGRAM OF THE COLLEGE

The Danville Female Institute and the Baptist Female Seminary had no organized financial program. These two schools operated entirely from the fees charged their students. No records have been found to give any other pertinent data.

### STOCK COMPANY

The Union Female College was chartered in 1859. This charter states that shares of stock at fifty dollars each were to be issued to raise the money needed to purchase the land and erect the buildings known as the Union Female College. The trustees were two thousand dollars short of raising the necessary money to build the structure they had planned, so they personally guaranteed payment, and the building was put under contract.<sup>1</sup>

The salary of the president was changed with the resignation of the Rev. Mr. W. A. Tyree. The new plan involved renting the College and furnishings to the principal for a period of one year. The principal was to furnish the teachers, the program of instruction, enroll the students and pay the trustees ten percent of the receipts for the year.<sup>2</sup> This plan with minor variations was followed for the next fifty years.

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<sup>1</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Union Female College, March 18, 1860, p. 5.

<sup>2</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Trustees of the Roanoke Female College, May 25, 1863, p. 24.

On May 26, 1887, Dr. G. B. Eager, a trustee of the College, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that the committee be continued and instructed to devise a plan for securing all available stock with a view to consolidating it as the stock of the College or other corporate body of the Baptist denomination.<sup>3</sup>

This was the first tangible effort toward official association with the denomination. It was to grow in intensity as the years passed.

Toward the end of the nineteenth century there was a financial crisis in the United States. Things were even worse in the South where the effects of the Civil War could still be seen, especially at Roanoke Female College. The Averetts were now no longer connected with the College and the student enrollments had dropped off sharply.

Dr. C. F. James assumed the presidency in 1892 and by December of that same year acquainted the trustees with the seriousness of the situation:

It was probable that if the school is continued to the end of the second session there will be a deficit of one thousand dollars, and that he would get nothing for his year's work except the board of himself and his family and that unless he could secure a loan of five hundred dollars to tide him over the financial embarrassment, he might be under the necessity of closing the school at the end of the first session in January of 1893.<sup>4</sup>

The trustees made arrangements, and tided Dr. James over that crisis. But this was merely one of many problems that vexed the College for the next ten years.

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<sup>3</sup>Ibid., May 26, 1887, p. 82.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., December 28, 1892, p. 115.

On March 18, 1898, Dr. James submitted his resignation. The College building had become obsolete and was in bad condition. Dr. James had gone into debt trying to hold things together at the College. The trustees tried to solve the problem by building additions to and making improvements upon the existing property. Naturally they borrowed the money to make these improvements. But not all the trustees thought this was the wise thing to do. George A. Lea resigned from the Board with these words:

Please present to your board my resignation. The condition of your institution is such, I believe, a collapse is inevitable. I am not in any way responsible for its condition, therefore, I prefer being on the outside when it comes.<sup>5</sup>

The institution did not collapse, but the strain was too much for Dr. James. He died suddenly of a heart attack, December 5, 1902.

Dr. R. E. Hatton accepted the presidency of the College on the condition the trustees make all efforts to get the property under the control of the Baptist denomination.<sup>6</sup>

#### DAN RIVER AND ROANOKE ASSOCIATION SUPPORT

With the foreclosure of the mortgage by trustee, J. H. Hargrave and the sale of the property to Mr. H. L. Boatwright, the property was conveyed to the Baptists of the Dan River and Roanoke Baptist Associations in 1904.

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<sup>5</sup>Ibid., June 5, 1900, p. 10.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., March 4, 1903, p. 22.

Immediately plans were made to raise \$25,000.00 to erect a memorial building to the Averetts and Dr. James. Also, it was about this time the trustees began to discuss the idea of a new site for the College. Mr. A. C. Conway reported to the Board on April 4, 1908, that the Mountain View Land Company offered the property on West Main Street for \$6,000.00. The trustees, after viewing the site, reacted favorably. Messrs. A. C. Conway, P. F. Conway and H. L. Boatwright put up the money to hold the property until the College was ready to build.

#### VIRGINIA BAPTIST GENERAL ASSOCIATION SUPPORT

The problem of financing the construction of a new building was solved by turning to the Virginia Baptists for help. The Education Commission of the Virginia Baptists agreed to donate \$15,000.00 for the new building. The trustees in return agreed to cooperate in raising \$25,000.00 for the school from the citizens of Danville and vicinity. The plans were drawn and submitted by the architects, the Messrs. Pettit, MacLaughlin and Johnson in April 1909.

Two things happened at this point to discourage the trustees greatly. First, the subscription rate began to drop off and second, the bids turned out to be higher than had been expected. The result was a reduction in size of the building and the elimination of much of the decorative work. The low bid on the revised plans was \$40,670.00. Harwood and Moss were given the contract on May 2, 1910, but the trouble was not over yet. Subscription collections began to fall behind payments to the contractor. Thirty bonds were issued at \$500.00 each at six

percent interest, maturing in eight years. They were sold immediately.

The building was soon erected and occupied. The charter of 1910 placed the property in the hands of the Baptists of Virginia. Now the president no longer shouldered the entire financial responsibility. No longer did the administration depend on the fees alone to run the school. Help from the denomination, sporadic and limited at first but now continuous and substantial has helped Averett to fulfill her purpose in the education of young women.

There was a very successful campaign in January of 1916 that raised funds to pay off the indebtedness of the College.<sup>7</sup>

The Southern Baptist Convention in 1919 launched a five year campaign to raise seventy-five million dollars for Baptist causes. Averett College asked for and received generous support from the denomination which enabled her to build a gymnasium, swimming pool and additional dormitory space.

The planned budget system was introduced in Averett College in 1923. From this date on a budget is submitted prior to the annual meeting of the trustees for their approval.

The C. L. Davenport Bequest of 1946 was used to remove the debt owed by the College and to build the Davenport Hall. In September of 1946, Dr. C. W. Pritchett offered twenty-five thousand dollars toward the construction of an auditorium. This project was not achieved until 1957.

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<sup>7</sup>Ibid., February 1, 1916, p. 158.

The post war years were prosperous and busy with full enrollments, but the years 1951-1954 showed a sharp decline in the number of students and thus in the financing. The low enrollments of this period reflected the low birth rate of 1930-1936. The College had a deficit of \$54,763.98 for the two years past and it appeared that 1952 would increase the debt. Dr. C. V. Bishop had predicted this situation would last four years and he was right.

An amendment was made to the charter in 1955 which allowed the College to possess property up to \$2,000,000.00 instead of the present \$500,000.00. This made it possible to erect new buildings and make many necessary improvements.

The new gymnasium was put under contract in 1957 to the English Construction Company. The money for this came from several sources including the Capital Needs Program of the Virginia Baptists which set aside stipulated amounts of money for the construction of new buildings. The gymnasium cost \$127,000.00 and the auditorium \$124,575.00.

Plans have been devised and work is under way to build additional dormitory and class room space, to enlarge the dining room and kitchen, and to provide a new library. The finances for this project have come from the Averett College Centennial Development Fund. To date almost three hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed through the efforts of the alumnae and friends of the College.

The present financial program of the College reflects great growth since 1860. In 1860 the fixed assets were \$25,000.00; today they are \$968,782.81, which is an increase of over thirty-seven hundred percent.



The enrollment has climbed from eighty-three in 1860 to three-hundred and forty-one in 1959. The day students comprise almost half of this number. Plans are now under way to provide facilities for sixty additional boarders in the College thus providing greater income for the College without excessively raising the tuition.

Table IX shows the rates charged by Averett College since the doors were first opened. The figures under the heading "boarding" include tuition, board, room, laundry, student activity fee, and medical fee. They do not include laboratory fees or charges for private instruction. Averett's total cost per year is below that of many other institutions of similar size and program. These figures in the table indicate an increase in rates of only 115% while the operating expenditures listed in Table X show an increase of over 217% for the same period of time.

Averett has taken a special interest in providing scholarships to deserving young ladies. Table VIII indicates that over \$14,000.00 was given in work, honor and merit scholarships in 1959.

A College should strive to operate financially in the black. This Averett has done as indicated by Table X. The figures clearly show that Averett College has received eighty-seven percent of its support from the fees it charged. Outside contributions have accounted for only thirteen percent of the operating income of the College.

The College receives monies from four main sources: Students, Endowment Funds, the Baptist Board of Missions and Education and the Auxiliary Income. A chart listing income from students is given in Table XI. Income from students averaged eighty-three percent of the

total operating income of the College for the period of 1941-1958. It has been as high as ninety-two percent and as low as seventy-six percent for a one year period.

The Baptist Board of Missions and Education contributes two sums of money to the College each year. One is for the operating expenses of the College and the other is for capital needs. Table XI lists the monies given by the Board of Missions and Education for operating expenses. This yearly contribution has equalled ten percent of the annual total operating income since 1941. Prior to 1941 it was nine percent

The Endowment Fund includes cash investments and real estate. It has contributed to the total operating income about two or three percent.

Auxiliary Income accounts for about three or four percent of the operating income.<sup>8</sup>

All surplus monies from operations are placed in the Capital Improvements Fund.

An analysis of Table XI indicates that since 1941 net income from students has risen 204% as compared with 220% for total operating income. The Endowment Fund showed only a 65% increase. It would appear that the student fees and Endowments are not keeping up with the other sources of income.

The operating expenses of the College include: salaries (administrative, instructional and maintenance), household and property, utilities, food and dining hall, and advertising and promotional.

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<sup>8</sup>"Annual Report of Accounts" A. M. Pullen and Company, Richmond, August 3, 1959, p. 5.

The Faculty salaries listed include only the instructional faculty. Some of these are part time employees, others work in administration as well as instruction. Table XII shows the total amounts spent for instruction for the years 1941-1958. The number of persons employed each year is listed as is the lowest and highest salary for each year. The table show also the relation of faculty salaries to total operating expenses in percents. Faculty salaries have been approximately twenty-four percent of the total operating expense listed for the period. Faculty salaries have risen only three hundred and twenty-four percent while operating expenses have risen four hundred and seventy-one percent.

The Averett College Bookkeeping system maintains three funds: the Building Fund, the Fixed Assets Fund, and the Student Loan Fund.

The Building Fund is financed by personal gifts, special drives for money, interest on investments, the Capital Needs allocation from the Virginia Baptists and the surplus from operations.

The Fixed Assets Fund refers to the grounds, buildings, swimming pool, furniture, fixtures and equipment, library and school auto. Each year allocations are made to the various departments and to the library for new equipment and books. The fixed assets total \$984,213.00.

The Student Loan Fund is composed of five separate funds, the Frances Sydnor Crews Fund, the Lizzie Lowndes Fund, the Flora Baker Hicks Fund, the C. A. Matheny Fund and the Edna T. Langston Fund. These funds make \$9,253.00 available to students at no interest. These monies must be paid back to keep the funds active. The College also has scholarship grants (See Table VIII).

The College has a program of insurance coverage. Fire, lightning

TABLE IX

STUDENT EXPENSES AT AVERETT COLLEGE  
1856-1960

Year	Boarding	Non Boarding	Year	Boarding	Non Boarding
1856-1857	\$160.00	\$60.00	1926-1927	\$475.00	\$90.00
1859-1860	160.00	60.00	1927-1928	460.00	90.00
1860-1861	165.00	65.00	1928-1929	500.00	90.00
1868-1869	200.00	60.00	1929-1930	500.00	90.00
1872-1873	200.00	60.00	1930-1931	500.00	90.00
1873-1874	200.00	60.00	1931-1932	500.00	90.00
1874-1875	200.00	60.00	1932-1933	500.00	100.00
1878-1879	220.00	70.00	1933-1934	500.00	100.00
1883-1884	225.00	75.00	1934-1935	480.00	100.00
1884-1885	225.00	75.00	1935-1936	480.00	100.00
1885-1886	225.00	75.00	1936-1937	473.00	100.00
1888-1889	230.00	80.00	1937-1938	570.00	135.00
1897-1898	210.00	73.00	1938-1939	570.00	135.00
1898-1899	240.00	80.00	1939-1940	580.00	140.00
1899-1900	240.00	80.00	1940-1941	580.00	140.00
1900-1901	240.00	80.00	1941-1942	580.00	165.00
1901-1902	210.00	70.00	1942-1943	675.00	175.00
1902-1903	210.00	70.00	1943-1944	675.00	175.00
1903-1904	210.00	70.00	1944-1945	675.00	175.00
1904-1905	210.00	70.00	1945-1946	675.00	200.00
1905-1906	210.00	70.00	1946-1947	850.00	200.00
1906-1907	210.00	75.00	1947-1948	850.00	250.00
1907-1908	210.00	80.00	1948-1949	925.00	275.00
1908-1909	210.00	80.00	1949-1950	925.00	275.00
1909-1910	210.00	80.00	1950-1951	925.00	275.00
1916-1917	277.00	70.00	1951-1952	975.00	275.00
1917-1918	287.00	75.00	1952-1953	990.00	300.00
1918-1919	425.00	Not listed	1953-1954	990.00	300.00
1919-1920	425.00	90.00	1954-1955	990.00	300.00
1921-1922	475.00	Not listed	1955-1956	990.00	300.00
1923-1924	435.00	90.00	1956-1957	990.00	300.00
1924-1925	475.00	90.00	1957-1958	1,250.00	375.00
1925-1926	475.00	90.00	1958-1959	1,250.00	375.00

TABLE X

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSE  
1935-1958

Year	Operating Income	Operating Expense	Capital Outlay
1935-1936	\$66,978.32	\$60,475.19	Not listed
1936-1937	67,457.37	66,521.39	Not listed
1937-1938	72,563.58	74,860.04	Not listed
1938-1939	77,818.88	78,205.50	Not listed
1939-1940	92,456.10	103,257.27	\$1,260.40
1940-1941	98,100.07	96,846.61	3,823.06
1941-1942	105,206.43	102,103.78	728.76
1942-1943	103,290.00	102,366.68	3,262.54
1943-1944	129,082.33	124,258.10	4,478.65
1944-1945	146,545.76	131,592.07	7,285.54
1945-1946	186,845.60	174,707.86	6,237.15
1946-1947	195,134.46	193,296.70	7,514.39
1947-1948	212,436.77	210,140.38	4,069.71
1948-1949	222,127.98	218,398.86	1,204.44
1949-1950	182,580.15	202,609.09	3,312.66
1950-1951	183,427.61	215,410.13	7,672.27
1951-1952	184,288.03	198,083.55	3,890.43
1952-1953	208,276.29	202,518.17	4,391.37
1953-1954	236,622.34	209,361.99	2,225.42
1954-1955	230,075.41	220,997.37	7,116.82
1955-1956	251,981.67	239,054.89	9,031.61
1956-1957	270,319.33	242,829.96	22,503.11
1957-1958	311,992.18	283,457.98	18,597.82
Totals	\$3,835,848.54	\$3,751,110.68	\$118,606.15

The total contribution of the Virginia Baptist Cooperative Program for Operations was thirteen percent of the Total Operating Income of the College.

and extended coverage protect all the buildings and contents up to ninety percent of their value. There are two additional policies that cover the West Main Street building and the Science building up to seventy-five percent of their value. A public liability and property damage policy protects the College from claims of bodily injury and boiler damage. Auto insurance, robbery and safe burglary insurance and workmen's compensation complete the insurance program.

In 1958 the College entered the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, a retirement program for faculty members. The faculty member and the College together pay ten percent of his salary to the Association, until retirement age of sixty-five or seventy years. The retirement benefits depend on the amount of the monthly payments and the period of time over which they were paid plus the accumulated dividends and interest. The faculty member has the option of placing all his premium in the T. I. A. A. or he may place up to one-half of it in the College Retirement Equities Fund. Money in this fund is invested in common stocks. Since common stock values and earnings tend to rise during inflation, the C. R. E. F. annuity will tend to pay more annuity dollars when the cost of living rises. The T. I. A. A. contract, on the other hand, provides a fixed number of dollars regardless of economic trends and will therefore provide higher purchasing power when the cost of living falls. Thus the two parts of this system tend to complement each other, providing good income during periods of steady living and acting as a hedge against both inflation and deflation.

TABLE XI

SOURCES OF OPERATING INCOME  
1941-1959

Year	Net Income from students	Endowment Fund	Baptist Board of Missions	Auxiliary Income	Total Income
1941	\$85,820.51	\$2,080.19	\$9,145.60	\$1,831.62	\$98,877.92
1942	97,220.19	2,548.46	4,538.46	899.32	105,206.43
1943	92,959.92	2,770.27	6,351.27	1,208.21	103,290.00
1944	112,673.45	3,898.99	10,809.25	1,700.64	129,082.33
1945	131,383.14	2,271.00	11,841.19	1,150.43	146,545.76
1946	157,849.05	1,570.65	25,607.26	1,818.64	186,845.60
1947	164,471.13	2,469.01	25,949.05	2,245.27	195,134.46
1948	181,644.90	294.51	28,254.90	2,242.46	212,436.77
1949	189,157.65	2,233.54	29,021.16	1,715.63	222,127.98
1950	151,430.60	2,424.52	26,202.36	2,522.67	182,580.15
1951	149,109.55	1,922.68	28,272.76	4,122.62	183,427.61
1952	141,763.93	2,572.28	32,239.93	7,711.89	184,288.03
1953	170,004.20	2,512.11	28,458.57	7,543.29	208,518.17
1954	185,904.69	2,380.00	40,730.27	7,607.38	236,622.34
1955	184,948.28	2,355.67	38,142.07	4,629.39	230,075.41
1956	206,839.07	2,886.94	40,577.73	4,677.93	251,981.67
1957	220,793.01	2,179.64	42,166.09	5,180.59	270,319.33
1958	258,743.52	3,541.57	44,205.12	5,501.97	311,992.18
1959	261,178.21	3,451.37	45,552.36	6,405.50	316,587.44
Increase	204%	65%	398%	250%	220%

TABLE XII

FACULTY SALARIES  
1941-1958

Year	Number of Faculty	Total Salaries	Percent of Operating Expense	Faculty Salary Range
1941	18	\$20,827.49	21	\$933.35 - 2,625.00
1942	22	24,236.16	23	1,050.00 - 2,625.00
1943	23	26,570.26	25	1,000.00 - 2,625.00
1944	21	28,598.00	23	1,275.00 - 3,000.00
1945	21	31,331.05	24	1,356.00 - 3,350.00
1946	22	26,167.76	24	1,612.66 - 3,300.00
1947	25	47,105.95	24	1,850.04 - 3,600.00
1948	26	49,442.73	23	1,850.04 - 3,650.00
1949	26	51,752.70	23	2,175.00 - 4,000.00
1950	28	54,734.10	27	2,000.04 - 3,000.00
1951	26	53,409.18	24	2,000.04 - 3,000.00
1952	23	47,225.01	23	1,800.00 - 3,300.00
1953	24	51,779.95	25	1,800.00 - 3,300.00
1954	25	52,780.42	25	2,088.00 - 3,675.00
1955	24	54,437.45	24	2,200.00 - 3,600.00
1956	22	52,608.48	22	2,599.92 - 3,528.75
1957	25	59,952.04	24	2,799.96 - 3,729.94
1958	21	67,490.75	23	2,000.00 - 5,000.04

NOTE: Only those who actually teach are included in the number of faculty listed. The faculty range is limited to the full time teachers.



## SUMMARY

Averett College was financed in the beginning as a stock company, stock being sold to raise money to build and operate the College. Shortly after the turn of the century the College was put under the control of the Virginia Baptists thus bringing to a close the stock company. Baptist support of the College was at first weak and sporadic, but in recent years has increased to ten percent of the operating income of the school. Averett receives its monies from three sources in the following proportions: students eighty-three percent, endowments three percent, Baptist Board of Missions and Education ten percent, and Auxiliary Income four percent. The operating expenses involve salaries, household and property expenses, utilities, food and advertising. Faculty salaries which comprise about twenty-four percent of the operating expense have not increased in proportion to other expenses. Averett also has a Building Fund, a Fixed Assets Fund and a Student Loan Fund. Insurance protects the property up to ninety percent of its worth and a retirement program gives adequate protection for old age.

## CHAPTER VII

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The origin of Averett College is still unknown. This study has been unable to find the original school or the original founder. However, a connection has been established between the Union Female College and the Baptist Female Seminary and between the Baptist Female Seminary and the Danville Female Institute. The school existed as the Institute in 1854. The College has used nine different names in its history. They are: Danville Female Institute, Baptist Female Seminary, Union Female College, Trustees of Roanoke Female College, Roanoke Female College, Roanoke College, Roanoke Institute, Danville College for Young Women and finally Averett College.

The original location of the College was on Patton Street. Additional buildings were erected there in 1860 and 1898. This Patton Street property was not sold until 1912 though some have mistakenly thought it was. The auction of 1904 was merely a formality to transfer the property to the Baptist denomination. The West Main Street property was purchased in 1908 and the building erected in 1910. Davenport Hall was added in 1922 and a Science and Music building in 1928. The President's home was built the same year. The College enlarged the kitchen and dining room in 1938. After World War II, in 1946 Davenport Hall was enlarged. The College erected a new gymnasium in 1957 and a new auditorium in 1959.

The course of study was about the same for the Danville Female Institute, Baptist Female Seminary and Union Female College. The Roanoke

Female College was divided into three separate schools: the preparatory, the collegiate, and the ornamental. In each school there was only one course of study. Roanoke College was also divided into three schools: the kindergarten and primary, the preparatory, and the collegiate. Different courses of study within each of the schools were gradually introduced. The kindergarten, primary and high school were discontinued and by 1938 only college courses were offered. Averett College has been accredited by the State Board of Education of Virginia, the American Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, the Board of Regents of the University of New York, the National Association of Schools of Music and is a member of the American Association of Junior Colleges, the Association of Virginia Colleges, and the Southern Association of Colleges for Women. The admission requirements are in accordance with those suggested by the American Association of Junior Colleges. In 1957 Averett was authorized to grant the degrees of Associate in Arts and Associate in Science. The record of enrollments has revealed a steady rise in the number of students as well as an increase in the number of states represented.

Averett College has had nineteen administrative heads in its one hundred year history. These men were first called principals. There were several cases where two or even three men were selected to share the responsibility of directing the school. However, with the resignation of Samuel Wootton Averett, his brother John Taylor Averett became the first "President" of the institution. Dr. Curtis V. Bishop became the ninth President to serve the College in 1936.

Each one of these men had a contribution to make to the College. William Berryman started the Baptist school in Danville and Nathan Penick made it a college. William Tyree sustained it through the Civil War and Isaac Lake changed its name and academic program. Samuel Wootton Averett and John Taylor Averett made it prosperous and better known. Charles Fenton James gave up his life to bring the College through the depression of 1897. Robert Hatton placed the College under the control of the Virginia Baptists. John Brewer moved the College to its present site and built the Main building. W. W. Rivers gave the College its present name while James Craft paid off the mortgage and erected Davenport Hall. Walter Cammack secured Averett's accreditation and built the Science and Music Building. Curtis Bishop has erected buildings, enlarged the curricula and increased its services to larger numbers of students.

Averett College offers three kinds of scholarships: (1) the outright grant from a special fund set up by a benefactor, (2) the merit and honor scholarship, given on the basis of need or academic achievement, (3) the work scholarship for those who could not come to college otherwise.

Averett College has many student organizations and activities to add depth to the student's personality. In addition to the regular chapel programs and the Religious Emphasis Week, the various churches sponsor the following organizations: the Baptist Student Union, the Young Women's Auxiliary, the Westminster Fellowship, the Newman Club, the Canterbury Club and the Wesley Foundation. The Student Government Association governs the social life of the entire student body, while the Freshman and Senior

Classes have their own officers and program. The Philomathean and Mnemosynean literary societies offer students opportunity for self development through the bi-monthly programs given in chapel. There are three honor societies: the Delta Psi Omega, a national dramatics fraternity; the Phi Theta Kappa, a national honorary scholarship society; and the Alpha Pi Epsilon, a national honorary secretarial society. The Women's Recreation Association of Averett College sponsor a year round program of intra-mural athletics. In addition to their busy schedules the College Choir and the Averett Players combine each year to present the "Nativity" during the Christmas season. The "Chanticleer", the school paper brings school news and feature stories to the students each month and the "Pendulum", the school annual gives a history of the school year. The Alumnae Association, with chapters in several cities, keeps the graduates in touch with the College and its many activities.

Averett College was financed in the beginning as a stock company, stock being sold to raise money to build and operate the College. Shortly after the turn of the century the College was put under the control of the Virginia Baptists thus bringing to a close the stock company. Baptist support of the College was at first weak and sporadic, but in recent years has increased to ten percent of the operating income of the school.

Averett receives its monies from three sources in the following proportions: students eighty-three percent, endowments three percent, Baptist Board of Missions and Education ten percent, and Auxiliary Income four percent. The operating expenses involve salaries, household and property expenses, utilities, food and advertising. Faculty salaries which comprise about

twenty-four percent of the operating expense have not increased in proportion to other expenses. Averett also has a Building Fund, a Fixed Assets Fund and a Student Loan Fund. Insurance protects the property up to ninety percent of its worth and a retirement program gives adequate protection for old age.

A further study of Averett College would be profitable as there are still unanswered questions concerning Averett's past history, the aims and objectives of the College need to be stated in a detailed and concrete fashion, and a comparative study of the academic and financial program should be made.

From this brief study it is clear that Averett must in the near future improve the endowed scholarship program for needy and deserving students, develop new sources of income or increase the existing ones, to support an expanding program and raise faculty salaries.

The student fees have not kept up with the rising cost of living at Averett, so there should be an increase of \$300.00 per year for the boarding students and \$75.00 per year for the day students.

In view of the continuing growth of the number of young people attending college, Averett should develop a building program for the next twenty years looking forward to the time when the school's boarding enrollment will be 500.

Averett College should remain a junior college with terminal and transfer programs, for it is in this area the College can make its greatest contribution to the community, the denomination and to the young women.

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## APPENDIX

## APPENDIX A

## CHARTERS OF THE INSTITUTION

Union Female College. Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Chapter 258. An act to incorporate the Union Female College in the Town of Danville, passed December 22, 1859.

Whereas it is represented to the general assembly of Virginia, that sundry citizens of Danville and the vicinity have united and contributed a considerable sum of money, in shares of fifty dollars, for the purpose of establishing in the said town of Danville, Virginia, an institution of learning, as joint stock institution, to be called The Union Female College;

And Whereas the said contributors desire, as the best means of carrying out their said purpose, that J. J. Crews, J. M. Pace, William Wilson, J. R. Lipscomb, William Robinson, T. D. Neal, P. W. Ferrell, T. H. Stamps, C. C. Chaplin, J. W. McGown, J. T. Averett, W. A. Tyree, W. P. Graves, W. S. Penick, Jerre White, James B. Miller, and John A. McCraw to be appointed trustees of said institution, and as such incorporated and constituted a body politic and corporate: Therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, that the said J. J. Crews, J. W. Pace, William Wilson, J. R. Lipscomb, William Robinson, T. D. Neal, P. W. Ferrell, J. H. Stamps, C. C. Chaplin, J. W. McGown, J. T. Averett, W. A. Tyree, W. P. Graves, W. S. Penick, Jerre White, James B. Miller, John A. McCraw, and their successors in office, be and they are

hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the Trustees of the Union Female College; and by that name, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal; and may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in any court of law or equity, with power to purchase, receive and hold, to them and their successors forever, any lands, tenements, money, goods, or chattels which shall be purchased by or devised or given to them, or contributed and paid to them for the use of said institution; and to lease, rent, sell or otherwise dispose of the same in such manner as shall be most conducive to the interest and advantage of said institution; provided, that the property acquired by the said trustees for the use of the said institution shall not exceed in value at any one time the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

2. It shall be the duty of the said trustees and their successors to call a general meeting of the stockholders of said college, at some convenient period, biennially, or oftener, when a majority of the board of trustees for the time being, or at least twelve of the said stockholders, not members of the board of trustees, shall deem such general meeting necessary, and shall request that the same be called. At such general meeting of stockholders, a majority of the stock of said college shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and any person holding shares of said stock may vote in such general meetings, either in person or by proxy, made in writing, according to such regulations as shall be prescribed in relation thereto by the board of trustees. The said general meeting shall have power to revise, alter or modify the

rules, regulations and by-laws prescribed by the board of trustees for the government of said college, and to control and direct, through the board of trustees, the acquisition and disposition of all property held for the use of said college, as well as the general economy and management of said college. They shall also have power to elect a new board of trustees, to succeed those herein appointed, whose terms of office expire on the first day of September eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and to elect in like manner succeeding boards of trustees for said college biennially thereafter, and to add to the number of said trustees, so that the same shall not exceed twenty. But any member of the present or any succeeding board of trustees shall be reeligible indefinitely.

3. The said Union Female College shall be under the immediate control and management of the said trustees and their successors, subject to the revisory control of the stockholders in general meeting, as herein above expressed. The said trustees shall remain in office until the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and until their successors are elected at a general meeting of the said stockholders. They shall appoint a treasurer and all necessary officers and professors of said college, and make such rules, regulations and by-laws for the government of the institution as to them may seem fit, not inconsistent with the laws of this state or of the United States. A majority of the trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and any vacancy in the said board of trustees, occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by appointment of the surviving trustees until the vacancy is filled, or a new election held by the

general meeting of the stockholders; and they may remove any member of their body, two-thirds of the whole number being present and concurring.

4. The treasurer shall receive all moneys accruing to the college and property delivered to his care, and shall pay or deliver the same to the order of the board of trustees. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, he shall give bond, with such security and in such penalty as the board may direct, made payable to the trustees for the time being, and their successors, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, under such rules and regulations as the board may adopt; and for any delinquency on the part of said treasurer and his securities, his or their executors or administrators, the said board of trustees may recover judgement, by motion, on ten day's notice, in any court of record in the commonwealth.

5. The said board of trustees are hereby authorized to raise by joint stock subscription, a sum of not less than three thousand dollars nor more than fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each; and shall from time to time declare such dividends on the same as the net profits of the institution may justify; and shall also have power to collect the subscription to said stock in the manner now provided by law for collections of subscriptions to joint stock companies. No person shall sell or transfer his stock in said college to any person not already a stockholder, without first offering the same to the stockholders, through the board of trustees; and all undivided stock in said college shall be deemed personal estate, and as such shall pass to purchasers, executors and administrators.

6. The stockholders of said college shall not be liable pecuniarily for any debt, contract, or agreement made and entered into by the said trustees or stockholders, other than the property they have in the capital stock thereof, to the amount of their respective share or shares.

7. The board of trustees in connection with the president and professors of the college, shall have power to confer such diplomas and literary titles as they may think best calculated to promote the cause of female education.

8. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Trustees of Roanoke Female College. On February 13, 1864, Chapter 90 of the Acts of the Virginia Assembly of 1859-1860 was passed amending the foregoing charter of the Union Female College by changing the name thereof to the "Trustees of Roanoke Female College", to be conducted under the control of a board of trustees composed of J. J. Crows, J. W. Pace, William Robinson, P. W. Ferrell, etc.

Roanoke Female College. On July 1, 1893, by an order of A. M. Aiken, Judge of the Corporation Court of the city of Danville, the charter of The Trustees of Roanoke Female College was changed and made to be "Roanoke Female College", with the real estate holdings thereof limited to \$50,000.00 in value, with the right to acquire its own stock without retiring it, but requiring that this stock so acquired should be voted by proxies appointed by the Roanoke Baptist Association.

Roanoke College. Roanoke College of Danville, chartered June 29, 1904. To the Corporation Commission of the State of Virginia, the undersigned, W. W. Waddill, Joseph B. Anderson, and H. L. Boatwright, all of Danville,



Virginia, do hereby certify that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of forming a body politic and corporate, with all the powers as such under the name of Roanoke College of Danville, Virginia.

The purpose of this Corporation is to keep and conduct a boarding and day school and the teaching and giving instruction to such persons as may be committed to their charge, or to the charge of those who may be selected to conduct said school as pupils in all the various studies and courses of instruction usually prescribed and taught in schools and Colleges of the highest grade for male and female.

The chief office of said Corporation shall be kept in the city of Danville, Virginia. There shall be twenty-one trustees who shall manage all the affairs of said corporation and make the by-laws, rules and regulations for the management thereof.

The above named parties and their successors and assigns shall be created and constituted a body corporate and politic under the name afore said, with all the powers, privileges, and liabilities under the laws of the State of Virginia, as set forth in the acts concerning Corporations, Chapter IV, p. 461, Acts 1902-3-4, the said Corporation shall have the power to keep and conduct a boarding and day school, and the teaching and giving instruction to such persons as may be committed to their charge or to the charge of those who may be selected by the trustees to conduct said School, as pupils in the various studies and courses of instruction usually prescribed and taught in schools and colleges of the highest grade for males and females. It shall have the right and privilege through its trustees to make and prescribe such rules, regulations and

by-laws, for its government, to create such subordinate agencies from time to time, as they may deem proper and to do and perform all such other things as may be deemed by them necessary or expedient to enable them to conduct the daily and yearly exercises of said school and promote the objects and purposes thereof.

It shall have power and authority through its trustees to purchase, take, and hold by gift, bequest, devise, conveyance, or donation property real and personal, or both, to borrow money, and issue bonds, therefore and to secure the payment of such bonds by mortgage or deed of trust upon all or upon any portion of its property, real or personal and it may as its business requires, lease, convey or encumber the said property and pass and convey the legal title thereto, it shall have the power to confer upon its pupils or graduates, diplomas or certificates or graduation, or proficiency which diplomas or certificates may bear the seal of said Corporation. The management of said Corporation shall be vested in twenty-one trustees, seven of which board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, eleven of said board of trustees shall be appointed by the Baptist Churches (white) of Danville, the number from each church to be apportioned by the board of trustees, from time to time, seven shall be appointed by the Roanoke Baptist Association, and three shall be appointed by the Dan River Baptist Association, after the expiration of the first year, whose term shall be five year, or until their successors are appointed. Any vacancy occurring in the interim shall be filled by the existing board of trustees. Should there be any failure to appoint trustees by the said churches and Associations, to the extent of

such failure the existing board of trustees shall hold over until such appointments are made.

The said Board of Trustees, after the first year shall elect a President, a Secretary, and a treasurer and a Vice-President, whose terms of office shall be five years, or until their successors are appointed. No person shall be elected or appointed a member of said board of trustees except a Baptist in good standing.

The officers of said Corporation shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and such assistants in the school as may be deemed requisite; the president, vice-president, and secretary and treasurer to be elected as aforesaid, by the board of trustees, and the assistants in the school to be appointed by the president.

There shall be no capital stock in said Corporation, it not being organized for profit, nor shall it hold at any one time real estate of a greater value than fifty thousand dollars.

The following are the names of the officers and trustees who for the first year are to manage the affairs of the corporation: R. E. Hatton, President; George Swann, Vice-President; H. L. Boatwright, secretary and treasurer. The Board of Trustees is listed as follows: P. W. Ferrell, H. L. Boatwright, J. B. Anderson, J. G. Covington, F. L. Chapman, W. P. Averett, F. F. Brown, Geo. E. Coleman, C. W. Pritchot, Wm. Hedley, A. C. Conway, J. E. Hicks, G. W. Reed, P. G. Elsom, J. C. Holland, W. H. Deitrick, C. C. Sheperd, R. E. L. Aylor, J. H. Hargrave, W. W. Waddill, C. W. Jones, R. E. Hatton.

Roanoke Institute. On March 11, 1910 the Virginia State Corporation Commission amended the charter of the Roanoke College of Danville, Virginia.

Whereas, we consider it necessary for the preservation and enlargement of Roanoke College of Danville, that it shall enter the Coordination of Schools under the control of the Education Commission of the Baptist General Association of Virginia, and whereas certain changes and alterations in the Charter of said College are necessary to carry out this purpose.

Therefore, be it resolved that the Charter of Roanoke College of Danville, Virginia, be changed, altered, and amended to read as follows:

The name of the Corporation shall be Roanoke Institute of Danville, Virginia, and the principal office of said corporation shall be kept in the city of Danville, Virginia.

Said Corporation shall have the right to keep and conduct a boarding and day school of the above name, and of giving instruction to such persons as may be committed to its charge as pupils, in all the various studies and courses of instruction usually taught in schools of high grade, with the right and privilege to make and prescribe such rules and regulations, and with the power to create such subordinate agencies from time to time as may seem necessary and proper, and to do and perform such other things as may be necessary in conducting the daily and yearly exercises of said Institute, and in promoting the objects and purposes of said corporation.

The said Corporation shall have perpetual succession, the right to sue and be sued, to take and hold by gift, bequest, and conveyance, property, both real and personal, and in its discretion to hold, manage

invest, assign, sell or dispose of same for the benefit of said corporation. It shall have the power to borrow money, and issue its bonds therefor, and to secure the payment of such bonds by deeds of trust upon all or any portion of its property, real or personal; provided, however, that no sale of real property shall be made, nor shall any mortgage or lien be placed upon the real property of this corporation without the consent of the Education Commission of the Baptist General Association of Virginia.

The management of the Corporation and the control of its property shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, twenty-one in number, seven of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the said Board of Trustees shall be as follows: P. W. Ferrell, H. L. Boatwright, Joseph B. Anderson, R. E. L. Aylor, R. S. Barbour, John B. Brewer, B. P. Franklin, J. H. Hargrave, Joseph E. Hicks, J. C. Holland, J. M. Hubbard, W. R. Barksdale, E. Y. Pool, G. C. Smith, E. H. Smith, P. H. Terry, and C. J. Reynolds.

The term of office of the first seven trustees, as mentioned above, shall expire on the 1st day of January 1912, the term of the next seven shall expire on the 1st day of January 1914, and the term of the last seven shall expire on the 1st day of January 1916.

The Baptist General Association of Virginia shall at its annual session previous to said dates of expiration nominate fourteen persons from whom the Board of Trustees shall select seven Trustees to fill the places of the Trustees whose terms of office are about to expire, and the term of office of the Trustees selected shall be for six years, and until their successors are elected, and the said General Association shall con-

tinue, at its annual session previous to any expirations, to nominate fourteen persons, from whom the Board of Trustees shall elect seven trustees for six year terms of office, to fill the places of the Trustees whose terms of office are about to expire; but in case of the death, resignation or removal from the bounds of said General Association of any trustee or trustees, the unexpired portion of such term or terms, shall be filled by an election of said Board of Trustees, but no person shall be elected a member of said Board of Trustees except a member in good standing of some church cooperating with the Baptist General Association of Virginia. Any member of said Board of Trustees shall be eligible for re-election.

The Board of Trustees shall elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and may remove any or all of them for cause.

The officers of said Institute for the several departments of instruction shall consist of a President, and such teachers and instructors as may be deemed requisite, to be chosen in such manner as the Board of Trustees may prescribe.

The Officers of said Institute, with the concurrence of the Board of Trustees, shall have the power to confer upon its students or graduates, degrees, diplomas, or certificates of graduation, distinction or proficiency, which shall bear the signature of the President of the Institute, and of the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

There shall be no capital stock in said Corporation, nor shall it hold at any time real estate of greater valuation than five hundred thousand dollars.

Averett College. Averett College (Junior) of Danville, Virginia.

By an order of the Virginia State Corporation Commission dated May 10, 1919 the following amendment was made:

The name of the Corporation shall be Averett College (Junior) of Danville, Virginia, and the principal office of said Corporation shall be kept in the city of Danville, Virginia.

## APPENDIX B

## ANDERSON STUDENT AID FUND BEQUEST

I, Joseph Banister Anderson of Danville, do make this my last will and testament.

First, I own two hundred (200) shares of common stock and one hundred (100) shares of Common B. stock in the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company of St. Louis, Missouri; I also own fifty (50) shares of stock in the Electric Bond and Share Company of New York City, New York. I give and bequeath these three hundred and fifty (350) shares of stock just described to found and establish, in perpeturanc a student's aid Fund for Averett College, Danville, Virginia. This Fund shall be called the Anderson Student Aid Fund, established by Joseph Banister Anderson and Julia Millspaugh Anderson, his wife. The income from this fund shall be used to aid deserving and ambitious girls and young women who desire to attend Averett College . . .

The income from this Fund shall be divided into scholarships of two hundred and three hundred dollars and the scholarships awarded to the residents of Virginia, and in selecting the recipients of the scholarships I desire that the graduates of the Spring Garden High School of Pittsylvania shall be first considered.



## APPENDIX C

## CONSTITUTION OF THE STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

AVERETT COLLEGE 1958

## ARTICLE I - Name

The name of this organization shall be the Student Government Association of Averett College. The Student Government derives its power from the Administration of the College and operates with the approval and co-operation of the Administration.

## ARTICLE II - Purpose

The aim of this organization shall be to foster student honor; to insure student and faculty co-operation; to enforce such regulations as are just and expedient; and to give to each student the consciousness of her obligation to uphold the honor system by her participation in promoting it.

## ARTICLE III - Membership

All students shall be active members of the association after registering in the college.

## ARTICLE IV - Meetings

Section 1. Meetings of the Student Government Association shall be held whenever called by an executive of the College or an officer of the Student Council. Illness is the only acceptable excuse for an absence from these meetings.

Section 2. The Student Council shall meet once each week or when called by the Dean of Women or President of the Association.

## ARTICLE V - Executive Officers

Section 1. The officers shall be a president, a vice-president, and a secretary.

Section 2. All officers shall be elected during the second week of April and shall have the privilege of meeting with the current council for the remainder of the session. The newly elected officers will take office officially when the new session begins in September.

Section 3. The president, vice-president, and all members of the Student Council shall be, at the time of their election, college juniors in full academic standing.

Section 4. Separate elections will be held for president, vice-president, and secretary. All students vote for these three officers. The first voting constitutes a nomination unless one candidate receives a majority of all votes cast, in which case that candidate is considered elected. In case there is no majority, the names of the top two candidates will be posted for twenty-four hours before the next voting. (In case of a tie for second place, three candidates will be named.)

## ARTICLE VI - The Student Council

Section 1. The Student Council shall consist of the president, the vice-president, the secretary, the hall councilors, and one representative from the day students, together with the following:

(1) Two Junior representatives elected from the college dormitory students the week before Thanksgiving. These representatives will be chosen in the same manner in which the officers of the Association are chosen.

(2) The President of the Christian Student Union and the President of the Senior Class, who shall be voting members of the Student Council.

Section 2. There shall be a councilor on each hall to act as a representative of the student council in carrying out the necessary dormitory regulations for quiet and order. The Councilors shall be elected by all dormitory students from the entire group in the same manner as the executive officers. Seven Councilors are chosen from the highest ten nominated. If there is a tie, more than ten girls may be nominated. One Councilor shall be assigned to each hall.

Section 3. The duties of the student council shall be to sponsor a harmonious college life; to suggest ways and means for securing co-operation between students and faculty; to receive and act upon reports of the members of the association or of members of the faculty, and to take such steps as are necessary to maintain the purpose of the association.

Section 4. The president shall call and preside at all meetings of the association and shall act as chairman of the student council. The vice-president shall serve in the absence of the president or at her request. The secretary shall keep a record of the business of the association and of the actions of the council.

Section 5. Under special circumstances, and at the discretion of the administration, the officers may chaperon student activities.

#### ARTICLE VII - The Honor Council

Section 1. The Honor Council shall consist of the administrative committee of the faculty and the honor committee of the student council.

Section 2. The honor committee of the student council shall consist of the president, the vice-president, and the secretary of the student council, and the president of the senior class.

Section 3. The honor council shall have jurisdiction over all cases involving violation of the honor code.

#### ARTICLE VIII - Voting

Section 1. All voting shall be done by ballot. No ballots shall be cast by proxy. Day students shall vote for all members of the council except the dormitory hall councilors.

Section 2. No ballots will be signed unless specified for a particular election.

Section 3. The officers of the student organizations shall be elected in the following order: Student Council Officers, Baptist Student Union President, Christian Student Union President, Senior Class President, Student Council members, Young Women Auxiliary President, Literary Society Presidents, Departmental Club Presidents, Women's Recreation Association President.

Section 4. Officers of the B. S. U., C. S. U., Y. W. A. and the W. R. A. shall be nominated by the current staffs of these organizations and voted on by the entire membership.

Section 5. Pendulum and Chanticleer staffs shall be appointed by the current staffs, subject to the approval of the administration and the sponsors of these publications.

Section 6. Officers of the junior and senior classes shall be nominated from the floor. Voting shall be by secret ballot. Balloting

shall continue until there is a majority.

Section 7. Junior class officers shall be elected the first week in November.

Section 8. The May Queen shall be nominated by written ballot by the members of the senior class. The eight girls receiving the highest number of votes, provided they are members of the senior class in good standing, shall be the nominees. Secret balloting will continue until a majority is attained.

#### ARTICLE IX - Point System

Section 1. The offices held by students shall be valued by points.

##### REVISED POINT SYSTEM

President of the Student Council . . . . .	25
Vice President and Secretary . . . . .	20
Member of the Student Council . . . . .	15
Day Student President . . . . .	10
B. S. U. President . . . . .	15
First, Second and Third Vice Presidents . . . . .	15
Secretary, . . . . .	10
Other B. S. U. officers . . . . .	5
C. S. U. President . . . . .	15
First, Second, and Third Vice Presidents . . . . .	10
Secretary . . . . .	10
Other C. S. U. officers . . . . .	5
Y. W. A. President . . . . .	15
Officers of Y. W. A. . . . .	5
Student Activities Committee President . . . . .	15
Members of the Student Activities Committee . . . . .	8
Editor of the Pendulum . . . . .	20
Associate Editor . . . . .	15
Business Manager . . . . .	15
Assistant Business Manager . . . . .	10
Editor of the Chanticleer . . . . .	20
Associate Editor and Business Manager . . . . .	15
Other staff members of publications . . . . .	5
President of Literary Society . . . . .	15
Vice President . . . . .	10
Presidents of Departmental Organizations . . . . .	10
Other officers of Departmental Organizations . . . . .	10
Presidents of Senior and Junior Class . . . . .	20

Other class officers . . . . .	5
President of Women's Recreation Association . . . . .	10
Other W. R. A. officers . . . . .	5
President of Choral Club . . . . .	5
Honorary Fraternity Presidents . . . . .	3

No student may have more than 25 points.

#### ARTICLE X - Vacancies

Section 1. At the discretion of the faculty committee and the student council, a member of the council may be asked or compelled to resign from her office.

Section 2. In case a vacancy occurs among officers or members of the council, such vacancy shall be filled by an election held in the manner regularly prescribed by this constitution.

#### ARTICLE XI - Amendments

This constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the association, provided that the proposed amendment has been presented to the president of the association over the signature of at least ten members and has been approved by the administrative committee and the student council, provided that the proposed amendment has been posted on the bulletin board at least a week before it is voted upon.

#### ARTICLE XII - Appeals

Any student has the right to appeal a decision of the student council to the honor council of the college provided a copy of the plea is filed with the secretary of the council twenty-four hours prior to the time the appeal is presented.

## APPENDIX D

TEACHERS OF AVERETT COLLEGE  
1854-1960

Name	Degree	Service	Subject taught
Adams, Nell Baker	B. Mus., M. Mus.	1952-53	Piano
Adams, Dorothy Wyatt	A. B.	1955-56	Sociology
Adams, Florence		1923-25	Expression
Adams, James Royall	B. S., M. S.	1947-	Riding
Alderson, Bonnie J.	B. S.	1920-24	Preparatory courses, Physical culture, Expression
Alford, Brownie	B. S.	1959-60	Physical Education
Almy, Winifred	B. A.	1922-23	Voice
Anderson, Willis S.		1902-03	Preparatory Department
Anderson, Mrs. W. B.	A. B.	1907-08	English, History, Elocution, Physical Culture
Arvin, Iva Bruce		1935-43	Assistant in the Com- mercial Department,
Aurand, Carolyn Helen		1921-24	Expression
Averett, Joseph J.		1860-61	Higher Mathematics, Natural Science, Languages
Averett, Mrs. Rosa Celeste		1860-61	Music
Averett, John Taylor	A. M.	1873-92	Principal, Ancient Languages, English, Literature, History, Moral Philosophy
Averett, Samuel Wootton	L. L. D.	1872-87	Principal, Modern Language, Mathematics, Natural Science
Averett, Pattie E.		1873-90	Music, English
Averett, Janie M.		1878-79	Domestic Department
		1884-85	Domestic Department

Bagby, Mary		1899-01	Preparatory Department
Bailey, Salome	B. C. S.	1923-25	Business Courses
Baker, Anna May	B. A.	1920-27	Dean, Mathematics
Baker, Rose F.		1899-01	Piano, Organ, Theory, Guitar, Voice, Mandolin
Barnhill, Ruth		1927-30	Piano, Theory, History of Music
Barksdale, Susan	A. B., A. M.	1942-43	Art
Bean, Rev. J. A.	A. B.	1910-11	Field Secretary, Mathematics, English
Becker, Mabel King	A. B.	1935-36	Religious Education, English
Bendall, I. T.	B. A.	1918-20	Mathematics
Bennett, M. C.		1868-69	Drawing and Painting
Bennett, Sarah E.	B. I.	1912-13	German, Mathematics, Science
Berkley, Lydia		1920-21	Piano
Berryman, William I.	A. M.	1854-57	Principal, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Mathematic
Beymer, Flora L.		1913-14	Mathematics, Science, German
Bishop, Curtis Vance	A. B., A. M. Litt. D., L. L. D.	1930-35	Vice President, English, Journalism
Bishop, Louise	A. B., A. M.	1936- 1946-47	President English
Blalock, Elizabeth R.	A. B., A. M.	1904-06	Mathematics, Astronomy
Blount, Mary E.		1908-11	Primary Department
Bogart, William H. Jr.	B. S., M. S.	1952-	Chemistry
Bortz, Elizabeth		1921-23	Piano
Bosley, Marie Evelyn	B. S.	1936-40	Home Economics
Boyd, Ursula		1913-14	Domestic Science
Boyd, Mary E.		1925-26	Art



Boyd, S. E.		1885-86	Drawing, Painting, English.
Bradley, Mary I.	A. B.	1911-14	Latin, French
Brand, Mary	B. C. S.	1926-34	Commercial Department
Branch, Catherine	Ph. D.	1936-38	Science
Brewer, J. B. (Mrs.)		1907-09	General Superintendent, Domestic Department
		1911-14	Lady Principal
Brewer, J. B.	A. M.	1907-14	President
Brewer, Jessie T.		1907-14	Piano, Director of Music
Brewer, Julia H.		1907-12	Piano, Harmony, Theory, History of Music
Brachman, Russell C.	B. S., M. S.	1958-	Biology
Brown, Ada		1902-93	Voice Culture, Piano, Elocution, Physical Ed.
Brown, Bessie	B. S., A. M.	1934-38	Supervisor of Teacher Training
Brown, Hattie E.	A. M.	1924-25	High School Principal
Bryan, Louise Miller	S. B., A. M.	1927-45	Sociology, Education, Latin, Geography
Bryant, Helen M.	A. B., A. M.	1927-28	English, Psychology.
Burkhart, Neta I.		1911-12	Librarian
Bryan, Martha T.	A. B., A. M.	1937-39	Physical Education
Burris, Helen	B. S.	1956-	Home Economics, Public Relations
Cabiness, Sarah B		1911-13	Librarian
Campbell, May		1914-17	Librarian
Carter, Katherine	A. B.	1934-37	Physical Education High School Department
Casey, Beulah		1916-17	Voice Culture
Church, Faye	B. O.	1917-20	Expression, Physical Culture
Clark, Clara Barton		1917-21	Household Arts
Clark, Ellen Mercer	A. B., A. M.	1947-49	English, Spanish
Cody, Lois	B. S., M. A.	1922-25	History

Coll, Pauline	A. B., M. A.	1946-	French, Spanish, Director of Student Personnel
Collins, Thelma	A. B., S. M.	1926-27	Science
Cooper, Susie	B. A.	1921-22	History, Spanish
Cammack, John Walter	A. B., A. M., Th. M., Ph. G., D. D., Ph. D	1927-36	President, Bible, Logic
Conrad, Cora		1889-90	Drawing, Painting
Craig, Edna Crenshaw	B. S., M. S.	1958-	English, Secretarial Science
Converse, Edith	B. S.	1914-15	English Literature, History
Covington, Fannie	A. B.	1902-06	Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting
Craft, James P.	B. S., M. A., Th. G.	1921-27	President, Latin, French, Philosophy
Crenshaw, Marguerite	A. B., B. L. S.	1949-50	Librarian
Crenshaw, Grace V.	A. B., A. M.	1930-	Mathematics, Latin
Crenshaw, Mary Elizabeth	A. B., A. M.	1946-47	Art
Crosland, C. E.	A. B., A. B.	1917-21	President, Latin, French, Philosophy
Crosland, C. E. (Mrs.)		1917-21	Lady Principal, Piano
Crowder, Mary E.	L. I.	1916-17	Household Arts
Daniel, Clay W. (Mrs.)		1921-22	Preparatory Course
Davenport, Carson		1943-	Art
Davenport, Esther		1912-14	Director: Music, Piano, Harmony
Davis, Frances Conway	A. B., A. M.	1944-45	Commercial Education
DeLaunay, Paul		1903-04 1905-06	Director Music, Piano Organ, Harmony, Music History, Composition
DeLaunay, Paul (Mrs.)		1903-04	Superintendent of Piano Practice, Piano
Delius, Frederick		1885-86	Piano, Violin, Theory
Dodson, Margaret Mangrum	A. B., A. M.	1941-43	Modern Languages
Dodd, V. Adeline	B. S.	1950-51	Secretarial Science
Doe, Florence H.	A. B.	1910-11	Latin, French, German

Donelson, Renee Corty	A. B.	1956-58	Spanish
Doyle, Lilla Reece	A. B.	1904-06	Preparatory Department
Drought, Susan E.		1918-20	Voice
Dudley, Helen		1916-18	Superintendent of Practice
Dunn, Dorothy	A. B., A. M.	1956-	English, Secretarial Science
Easley, Hallie	A. B., A. M.	1902-05	English, Language, Literature
Ehihardt, Elaine	B. S., M. A.	1945-46	Spanish, French
Eskey, Kathryn	B. Mus., M. Mus.	1949-60	Organ, Theory
Eliason, Nancy Blair	A. B., M. A.	1957-58	Biology
Eubank, Dorothy	B. R. E.	1937-38	Bible
Evans, Beatrice	B. S., M. A.	1946-57	Biology
Felty, Lola Annette	S. B., A. M.	1930-31	Director of Supervised Teaching
Fillebrown, Walter M.		1907-08	Music, Theory, Piano, Harmonic, Music History
Fischel, Sophie	B. S.	1952-59	Health, Physical Education
Fisher, Estelle E.		1916-19	Violin
Fitzpatrick, Edith		1913-14	Librarian
Floore, Pina A.	A. B., M. S.	1940-42	Home Economics
Foster, Edith H.		1911-12	Superintendent of Practice
Fuessel, Laura Janos		1928-	Voice, Public School Music
Fugate, Mary Catharine	A. B., A. M.	1924-	Dean, Registrar, Sociology, History
Gannon, Helen Carrol	B. Mus.	1916-36	Piano, Organ
Gardner, Grace Smith	A. B., M. A.	1952-53	Dean of Women
Garner, Mary Elma		1918-20	Piano
Garland, Mary C.	A. B., A. M.	1925-28	Latin
Garrett, Sadie Ivey		1920-23	Commercial Courses
Garrison, Peggie	B. S.	1951-52	Chemistry

Garth, Mary S.		1914-15	Domestic Science
Giesecke, Grace M		1910-12	Piano, Guitar, Violin, Mandolin
Goode, Edith Grace	A. B.	1927-28	Teacher in High School
Goodrich, Clara S.	B. S.	1907-10	Mathematics, Science
Gordon, May Bell		1914-15	Expression and Physical Training
Gordon, Nell Pritchett	B. S.	1957-58	Home Economics
Grael, Dorothy C.		1912-15	Superintendent of Practice
Gray, David Wesley	A. B., Th. B. B. A.	1952-	Assistant to President Religion, Psychology, History, Sociology
Graybeal, Clare	B. A.	1953-55	Librarian
Guerrant, Carrie		1884-85	Preparatory Department
Hackett, Nelson G.		1917-22	Art
Haley, Dora V.	B. A.	1911-12	Mathematics, Science
Hall, Elizabeth Seay	A. B., A. M.	1923-24	English
Hall, Mabel Frances		1907-08	Voice
Hall, Ruth Ann	A. B., A. M.	1944-45	Speech, Dramatics
Halverson, Marion P.	A. B., A. M.	1941-42	Speech, Dramatics
Hamblin, Lois H.	A. B., A. M.	1925-26	English, Psychology
Hamilton, Alleyne M		1924-25	Art
Hamilton, Norma Anderson	A. B.	1952-54	Speech, Dramatics
Hardy, Mary A.		1868-69	English, Latin, Music
Hare, Elizabeth	A. B.	1919-20	Mathematics
Harlan, Stella	A. B., A. M.	1949-51	English, Spanish
Harper, Virginia	B. M.	1929-37	Piano, Melody way class
Harris, John George		1917-18	Voice Culture
Harrison, Sadie C.		1902-03	Voice Culture, Violin

Harvey, Lydia Gaver,	A. B.	1946-47	English
Hatcher, Rachel Frances		1939-42	Art
Hatton, Robert E.	A. B., A. M. Ph. D.	1903-06	President, Philosophy, Natural Sciences
Hatton, R. E. (Mrs.)		1903-06	Lady Principal
Hawkins, Miriam A.	A. B., A. M.	1937-41	English
Hawthorne, Ernest		1925-27	Director of Music, Piano, Theory
Hawse, Doris Hartwell	A. B., A. M.	1942-46	Chemistry
Hedgpath, Carinae	B. Mus., M. Mus.	1935-	Director of Music, Piano, Theory
Herndon, Dorothy	A. B.	1926-27	Home Economics
Heusch, Maud M.	B. O.	1911-13	History, Latin
Hicks, Rev. J. E.	A. B., A. M.	1905-13	Vice President, Bible, College pastor, Moral Philosophy
Hill, Faye	B. S., M. S.	1939-46	Physical Education
Hill, Little, (Miss)		1916-20	Household Arts
Hinkle, Mary Louise	A. B.	1944-47	Riding
Hobson, Margaret		1905-06	Piano, Violin, Guitar, Mandolin
Homme, Annie J.		1909-10	Violin, Guitar, Piano, Mandolin
Hood, Inez		1925-28	Expression
Hottell, N. M. (Miss)		1898-99	French, German, Piano, Voice Culture
Howard, Gertrude Carroll		1898-99	Piano, Organ, Theory, Voice Culture
Howe, Cora Prince	Mus. B.	1904-05	Voice Culture
Huckstep, Geraldine Chalmers	B. S.	1951-53	Secretarial Science
Hudson, Atwood	A. B., A. M.	1941-42	Speech, Dramatics
Hume, Thomas	B. A., Ph. B.	1868-72	Ancient, Modern Languages English, Literature
Hundley, Beulah		1918-19	Librarian
Hurley, Rupert B.	B. S., M. S.	1949-50	Chemistry

Hutchins, Lillian	B. S.	1922-24	German, French, Science, Mathematics
Ingle, Zubie	A. B., B. R. E.	1946-48	Religious Education
Irby, Hannah		1884-85	German, Drawing, Painting
James, Charles F.	B. A., D. D.	1892-02	President, History, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Natural Science, Arithmetic
James, C. F. (Mrs.)		1892-02	Head of Domestic Department
James, Mary Alice		1892-00	Piano
Jameson, Vera Carter	B. A.	1921-25	Latin
Jenkins, Claire Mae	B. S.	1948-50	Physical Education, Health
Johns, Harriet	S. B.	1932-36	Home Economics
Johnson, L. D. A. B., Th. M., Th. D.		1948-51	Religion
Johnson, A. E. (Mrs.)		1873-75	Music
Johnson, John L.	B. A.	1872-73	Ancient Language, English
Johnson, M. S.		1868-69	Music
Johnson, Rachel	A. B.	1956-58	Secretarial Science
Johnson, William L		1874-75	Drawing, Painting
Johnson, Zula	B. S.	1917-21	Science
Jones, Mary Louise	B. Mus.	1929-41	Piano, Harmony, History of Music
Jordan, Betty Fay	B. A.	1951-52	Physical Education, Health
Jordan, Carrol L.	Ph. B.	1909-13	English, Literature, History
Kapp, Mary Eugenia	A. B., A. M., Ph. D.	1938-40	Science
Kilby, Emelia Louise	B. S.	1944-47	Physical Education, Health
Kirkman, William G.		1904-06	Director College Band, Wind Instruments
Kusian, A. T. L.	L. L. D.	1889-99	Modern Languages, Natural Science, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy
Kusian, A. T. L. (Mrs.)		1889-99	Domestic Department
Kyle, Katie		1868-74	Preparatory Department

Lacy, Mary A.		1873-74	Music, Mathematics
Lake, Isaac Beverly (Rev.)		1863-72	Principal, Mathematics, History, Natural and Moral Science
Lake, Bettie Marable		1863-72	French, Music
Langston, Myrtle		1932-34	Art
Lane, Elizabeth C.	B. S., A. M.	1940-42	Physical Education
Lanham, Margaret M.	A. B., A. M. Ph. D.	1944-	English, French
Lea, Cheney Walker	A. B.	1939-49 1953-57	Direction of Public Relations
Lee, Howard W.	A. B., Th. M., Th. D.	1948-51	Religion, Sociology
Legge, Frances	B. Mus.	1941-46	Piano
LeGrande, Sadie		1908-10	Voice Culture, Chorus Singing, Piano
Liversedge, Mary		1873-74	Drawing, Painting
Light, Elnora Madden	B. Mus., M. Mus.	1937-	Piano, Theory
Lindsay, Charlotte Frazer	B. S., M. S.	1950-55	Home Economics
Lindsay, Mary Elizabeth	M. C. M.	1902-05	Piano, Organ, Theory
Link, Gurdine Marie	B. A.	1949-53	Public Relations, History
Lovelace, Ruth	B. S., S. M.	1927-31	Science
Lowndes, Lizzie	A. B., A. M.	1899-00 1912-21	French, English Principal Primary Dept.
Lynds, Eleanor B.		1908-09	English Literature, History
MacDonald, Russel	B. S.	1937-40	Assistant in Commercial Department
Maeling, Mary	A. B., A. M.	1903-04	Mathematics, French
Magruder, Fannie		1905-06	Voice Culture, Sight Singing
Marble, Harriet L.		1913-14	Voice Culture, Piano Chorus Singing
Marks, Hattie		1914-16	Piano
Marsh, Edwin C.	B. S., M. S.	1940-41	Political Science
Marshall, Avis	A. B.	1927-30	Librarian

Marshall, Phyllis Parkins	B.S., M. A.	1952-60	Secretarial Science Dean of Women
Martin, Mary Lee	B. S.	1944-52	Commercial, Secretarial Science
Martin, Reba	B. S.	1921-23	Home Economics
Mathony, Clarence A.	A. B., A. M.	1934-55	Bookkeeping, Economics
Mathony, Margaret	B. S. in Ed.	1934-44	Secretarial Science
Maupin, Mary	S. B.	1931-33	Supervisor Training School
Maxwell, Ada Mae	B. S.	1943-45	Commercial Education
McCain, Mary	B. S., M. Ed.	1936-	Secretarial Department
McCauley, Jessie I.	B. S.	1914-15	Mathematics, Science
McCargo, Lucy Frances	A. A.	1928-29	Assistant in Modern Languages
McCormick, Rena	S. B.	1928-32	Home Economics
McDowell, Eunice	B. A., M. A.	1916-21	Dean, English Bible
McGuire, Victor	B. A., A. M.	1918-19	Bible
Miller, Lizzie C.		1874-79	Preparatory Department
Miller, Florence Lewis	A. B.	1902-05	Librarian
Mitchell, Helen Grocethorpe		1927-28	Violin
Mitchell, Katherine Shane	B. S.	1952-55	Merchandising
Moffatt, Jean	A. B., A. M.	1931-37	High School Principal English
Moore, Eleanor	A. B.	1956	Secretarial Science
Moore, Nancy Laura	B. A.	1915-17	French, Expression Physical Training
Morgan, Penelope	B. S.	1923-24	Home Economics
Moss, Mattie Edna	B. S., M. A.	1943-45	Health, Physical Education
Mountford, G. F.	L. Mus., L. C. M.	1904-06	Piano
Mullen, Nora Emily	B. S., M. A.	1943-46	Biology
Munger, Edwina		1920-21	Voice
Myers, Ruth	B. S.	1933-34	High School Department



Neal, Lee Price	A. B.	1935-38	Bible, English
Neatherly, Kenneth Lee	B. S., M. Ed.	1956-	Economics
Nicolas, Elizabeth		1926-27	Art
Nowell, Rose	A. B., M. A.	1919-22	History, English
Noyes, Edith G		1913-14	History, English, Physical Education, Expression
Oliver, Bessie		1915-16	Superintendent of Practice
Oliver, Julia D.		1912-16	Matron
Olsen, Grace M.	B. A., M. A.	1922-23	English
Otwell, Elizabeth	A. B., B. L. I.	1935-52	Oratory, Dramatics
Owen, Jeanne	B. S., M. C. S.	1945-48	Commercial Education
Parr, Susie M		1902-08	Art
Parker, Antoinette	B. S.	1948-	English, History
Paulsen, Louise		1915-27	Violin, Piano
Penick, J. E. (Mrs.)		1859-61	Music
Penick, Nathan		1859-61	Mathematics, Natural Science, English
Peebles, Mary Ann	A. B., M. R. E.	1941-42	English
Pearcy, Fannie		1884-85	English
Pendleton, Jane	B. S.	1956-	Librarian
Phifer, R. S.		1879-90	Music
Pollard, Helen	B. A., M. A.	1909-11	Literature, History, Physical Culture, Elocution
Preet, Amana		1870-73	French, Music
Preet, E. A. (Mrs.)		1870-73	Assistant teacher
Preston, Cornelia W		1889-90	Art
Pridgen, Katie B.	A. B., A. M.	1933-34	Training School Supervisor
Price, Ora Lee	A. B.	1923-25	Modern Languages

Prince, Victorine		1912-13	French, Librarian
Pritchett, C. W.	A. B., M. D.	1904-05	Psychology, Hygiene
Pritchett, Eunice Clay		1928-32	Art
Prumell, Bess T.	B. S.	1907-08	Primary Department
Fullian, Elizabeth	A. M.	1905-06	English, Literature
Putnam, Elmer Eugene	Mus. B.	1914-24	Director Music: Piano, Theory, History of Music
Putnam, E. E. (Mrs.)		1914-24	Director of Piano
Raine, Sue	S. B.	1924-36	Home Economics
Read, Charlotte	B. S.	1956-	Merchandising
Reeves, Nancy Ruth	A. B., A. M.	1927-31	Principal of High School
Reid, Florence Harris		1903-04	Art, Elocution, Physical Culture
Reinhart, H. W. Full Graduate of U. Va.		1866-67	Associate Principal, Ancient and Modern Languages
Rench, Grace I.		1913-16	Violin, Piano
Reynolds, Pearl A.	B. A., B. O.	1915-16	English, Mathematics
Reynolds, Janie Lee	B. A.	1916-19	English, Mathematics
Rice, Ruth E.	B. Mus., M. Mus.	1944-51	Dean of Women, Piano
Richeson, Nellie E.		1912-18	Voice, Piano
Richmond, Dot	Mus. B.	1904-06	Assistant in Piano
Rivers, W. W.	B. A., M. A.	1914-17	President, Latin, Philosophy
Rivers, W. W. (Mrs.)		1914-17	Lady Principal
Robertson, Reba	B. Mus., M. Mus.	1942-44	Organ, Theory
Rogers, Juanita L		1899-00	Art
Rogers, Mary J.	B. A.	1915-17	Mathematics, Science
Root, Ruth M.	Mus. B.	1923-29	Voice
Rountree, Mattie		1889-00	English Literature, Physical Culture, Elocution
Roy, R. L.		1926-27	Violin

Runge, Edith A.	A. B., Ph. D.	1942-43	English
Russell, Dean Sue	A. B., A. M.	1925-27	Principal of High School
Saegar, Allene Stone		1954-56	Secretarial Science
Sanford, Anna Mary	A. B., A. M.	1928-31	Violin
Sanford, Estelle	A. B., M. A.	1925-33	Modern Languages
Sanslow, Margaret	A. B., A. M.	1928-36	Teacher in High School
Saunders, B. W. (Mrs.)		1886-87	Drawing, Embroidery
Scomp, Viola	A. B., A. M.	1904-05	Modern Languages
Seay, Pansy		1918-20	Violin, Piano
Shapiro, O. William	A. B., M. A.	1948-49	Chemistry
Shepherd, S. V. (Miss.)		1899-00	Mathematics, French, Natural Science
Shipman, Dorothy	A. B.	1908-11	German, Latin
		1930-48	Librarian
Shumate, Frances	B. A.	1922-25	Science
Shute, Nellie B.	B. L.	1915-21	History
Simpson, Julia		1914-15	Art
Sites, Caroline B. S., B. Mus., M. Mus.		1946-51	Piano
Skinner, Lucile	B. Mus., M. Mus.	1946-57	Piano
Smith, Edith Waddill	A. B.	1919-20	Preparatory Department
Smith, Elizabeth	A. B.	1954-	Speech, Dramatic Arts
Smith, Helen K.		1914-15	French, German
Smith, Virginia A.	B. S.	1943-44	Assistant in Commercial Education
Spann, Liza	A. B.	1931-32	Science
Speers, Bessie	A. B.	1905-06	Elocution, Oratory, Physical Culture
Speers, Virginia Lee	A. B., A. M.	1941-43	Biology
Spencer, Jessie P.		1912-14	Mathematics, English

Squire, E. Fritchett		1933-39	Art
Stephenson, R. T.	L. I.	1899-00	Mathematics, Natural Science
Stevenson, Phyllis B.	B. Mus., W. Mus.	1946-50	Organ, Theory
Stoneham, Evelyn Mitchell	B. S.	1938-39	Supervisor of Teacher Training
Strand, Wilson E.	B. S.	1955-56	History
Swann, George	A. B., A. M.	1889-08	Associate Principal, Latin, Mathematics, Natural Sciences
Swann, George, (Mrs.)		1907-09	Latin, English Mathematics
Swann, Lillie Rogers (Mrs.)	A. B., A. M.	1903-06	English, History, Economics, Geography
Swanson, J. F.		1888-89	Preparatory Department
Swanson, Georgie		1886-87	English
Swanson, Lois Moore	B. S., M. S.	1942-49	Home Economics
Thompson, Julia	B. S., M. A.	1958-	Home Economics
Thompson, May Alcott	A. B., A. M.	1923-26	English, Psychology
Timmerman, John Ransom	A. B., A. M.	1941-43	English
Turner, Susie Ethelyn		1921-32	Piano
Tyree, William Allen	A. M.	1860-63	Principal, Mental and Moral Science
Vernon, Mildred Odell		1932-34	Piano, Melody Way
Wagner, J. C.	A. M.	1921-23	Latin, French, History Philosophy
Walker, Madie Lee	A. B., A. M.	1936-42	Vice President, Dean of Women, Latin
Warren, Evalena		1907-08	Violin, Guitar, Piano Mandolin
Wagh, Stella Gwynn	B. A.	1946-47	Physical Education
White, Frances Finlay	Ph. B., A. M.	1926-27	History, Sociology
White, Ann F.	B. S.	1956-57	Home Economics
Wilcox, Elsie	B. A.	1912-13	Voice, Chorus Singing, Piano

Wilhelmi, J. H.		1900-01	Violin, Guitar, Mandolin
Willeford, Ada	S. B., A. M.	1928-36	English, Psychology
Willingham, Cornelia		1904-06	Piano, Drawing, Art
Willis, Julia		1910-11	Art
Wilmer, Harriett Davis		1907-08	Art
Winstead, Elisabeth Weaver	B. A., M. A.	1947-48	Secretarial Science
Winstead, George Alvis	B. S., M. A.	1947-48	Chemistry
Winston, Caroline	A. B.	1942-44	English, Spanish
Wood, Bessie S.	L. I.	1915-16	Household Arts
Wood, Elizabeth		1912-13	Primary Department
Wood, Mary	A. B.	1942-43	Speech, Dramatics
Woodard, Corrine Nelson	B. S.	1944-56	Home Economics
Zachery, Ruth		1920-21	Expression

## APPENDIX E

### BIOGRAPHIES OF

#### PRINCIPALS AND PRESIDENTS

##### William I. Berryman, M. A., (1854-1857)

Very little is known about the Danville Female Institute. William I. Berryman, the founder, was born in Buckingham County, Virginia in 1812. There is no information available concerning his educational background. Before coming to Danville, William Berryman operated a school at Stevensville in King and Queen County of the Commonwealth of Virginia. He came to the Stevensville Male Academy in 1844 and continued there until the spring of 1853.

The school was advertised in the Religious Herald and the following is a sample of the many advertisements that appeared:

##### STEVENSVILLE MALE ACADEMY King and Queen

The exercises of the 10th annual session will be resumed on the 10th of January 1853 and close one month during the summer.

Board including every necessary, except lights \$100.00, Tuition from \$25.50 to \$30.50.

No deduction will be made, after entrance, for absence or subsequent withdrawal, except in cases of protracted illness.

Address, Stevensville, King and Queen County, Virginia,

Wm. I. Berryman<sup>1</sup>

When William Berryman left the Stevensville Male Academy it was put up for sale, but two years elapsed before a buyer could be found.

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<sup>1</sup>Religious Herald, Vol. 21, No. 1, January 6, 1853, p. 3.

Berryman came to Danville to teach in the Danville Male Academy and after a short time married the daughter of Captain James M. Williams.

By the spring of 1854 plans were formulated for Berryman to open his own school. The Religious Herald made the follow observation:

Mr. Wm. I. Berryman, for several years past, principal of the Stevensville Academy, has taken charge of this Institute (Female), which is under the patronage of the Baptists in that flourishing town. Having had several years experience, he is well qualified for the important post, and we hope that he will be well sustained. We perceive from a notice in the Enquirer, that the Methodists have purchased a lot in Danville and intend establishing a Female Seminary there equal to any in the State.<sup>2</sup>

According to the advertisement placed in the Religious Herald, The Female Institute began operations September of 1854 and it probably ceased operations in 1857, although there is no specific information to substantiate this. However, the Baptist Female Seminary under the direction of Nathan Penick began operations in February of 1858 and Berryman's school had closed by that time.

William Berryman died in 1882 and the Religious Herald in writing of him said:

He came to Danville, where I learn he had been engaged in the work of teaching. He took a high stand at once as a Baptist and a scholar. He wrote many articles for the Religious Herald.<sup>3</sup>

Edward Pollock says of him, "He was the founder of the Female Seminary, which in time developed into the present Roanoke Female College."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., Vol. 23, No. 34, August 31, 1854, p. 134.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., Old Series, Vol. 56, No. 2, January 11, 1883, P. 7.

<sup>4</sup>Edward Pollock, Sketch Book of Danville, (Waddill Printing Co., Danville, Virginia, 1885), p. 116.

Nathan Penick, (1859-1861)

Nathan Penick was the second principal in the succession of schools that resulted in the Averett College to today. Nathan Penick was one of the guiding spirits of the early Baptist Female Seminary and Union Female College.

Historical notes concerning Nathan Penick are scarce. He was born in Halifax County and grew up as a close friend of the sons of Thomas Averett. In the fall of 1858 Penick and his wife appeared in Danville and opened the Baptist Female Seminary, February 1, 1859.<sup>5</sup> The response of patrons to the school prompted Penick to place the following advertisement in the Religious Herald:

BAPTIST FEMALE SEMINARY, Danville

Mr. N. Penick, Principal and teacher of Latin and higher branches of English. Mrs. Jane E. Penick, Teacher of Music, French and Elementary English.

The first session of this school will commence on the 1st of February, and close on the 30th of June 1859.<sup>6</sup>

Nathan Penick envisaged a larger school that would make it possible to institute a program of instruction for the higher grades and visited various Baptist Associations, preachers and interested laymen, enlisting their support. From these efforts came the Union Female College, conceived in Penick's mind in February of 1859 and brought into being by the committee in March of the same year, and officially chartered by the Commonwealth of Virginia on December 22, 1859.

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<sup>5</sup>Semi-Weekly Transcript, Danville, Virginia, February 5, 1859, Pages not numbered.

<sup>6</sup>Religious Herald, Vol. 32, No. 7, February 17, 1859, p. 25.



Nathan Penick and Joseph J. Averett resigned from the college when the Civil War began and the two became officers in the Confederate Army, Penick being commissioned a lieutenant in the Artillery. He saw considerable action, including Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the defense of Richmond and was promoted to captain and remained so until the end of the war.<sup>7</sup>

After the war was over, Nathan Penick went to Culpeper to manage the Culpeper Female Institute.

Joseph James Averett, (1859-1861)

In 1859 the first of the Averett brothers became identified with the Union Female College, when Joseph J. Averett was called from Halifax to assist Nathan Penick in his teaching duties. Until this project was begun it was commonly assumed there were only two brothers associated with the College and the existence of Joseph James Averett was not known to many people, although his initials appeared in several places. Whenever they appeared someone had carefully crossed them out and placed J. T. in their place thinking it was John Taylor. Perhaps the, a word about the Averett family is in order here.

Thomas Hamlet Averett was born July 10, 1800 near Halifax, Virginia, the son of William A. and Elizabeth Hamlet. Thomas attended the common schools, served as a drummer boy in the War of 1812, attended the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and practiced medicine in Halifax county. He was elected to the State Senate in 1848 and 1849 and was elected a representative to the 31st and 32nd Congresses of the United States. He married Martha Coleman Wootton and they had seven children: Edmund Berkeley,

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<sup>7</sup>Jennings Cooper Wise, The Long Arm of Lee (Lynchburg: J. P. Bell Company, 1915), II., p. 740.

John Taylor, William Wootton, Jane, Jane, Joseph James, Maria and Samuel Wootton. The Averett home, Sedge Hill, was a plantation mainly for the raising of food, but in addition the slaves made furniture from the trees felled on the place and they wove much of the linen of the household. Dr. Thomas Hamlet Averett died suddenly on June 30, 1855 at the age of fifty-five.

Joseph J. Averett is mentioned as having been the headmaster of the Halifax Male Academy in 1859 when he came to Danville to assist Nathan Penick in the operation of the Female Seminary.<sup>8</sup> While in Danville he united with the First Baptist Church, October 13, 1859, became a Mason, joining the Roman Eagle Lodge No. 122 A. F. and A. M. He and his wife remained at the College until the Civil War began and he then enlisted in the 18th Virginia Regiment, Co. A., serving with distinction, being wounded in action.

After the war, Joseph J. Averett returned to Danville to serve with John L. Berkley in the operation of a school, The Danville Male Academy located on Colquhoun Street opposite the Green Street Park. When the Danville Male Academy closed in 1883, Joseph moved to Chatham, Virginia where he rented the William H. Tunstall Home and conducted a female School until 1889.<sup>9</sup>

The last information concerning Joseph was that he attended the funeral services of his brother Samuel Wootton Averett in 1896.

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<sup>8</sup> Maud Carter Clement, The History of Pittsylvania County (Lynchburg: J. P. Bell Company, 1929), p. 244.

<sup>9</sup> Maud Carter Clement, Early Homes of Chatham, (Maud Carter Clement Garden Club, 1957), p. 37.

William Allen Tyree, A. M., (1860-1863)

William Allen Tyree was born January 19, 1824 in Halifax County, Virginia and was converted to the Gospel in 1839. He attended Richmond College for two sessions and then transferred to Columbian College in Washington, D. C. and graduated in 1851 receiving an A. M. degree later from the Columbian College

From 1851-1853 he was pastor of the Farmville Baptist Church where he married his childhood sweetheart, Miss Susan B. Penick of Halifax County.

He soon accepted a call back to Halifax County where he held several pastorates including: Beth Car, Hunting Creek, Childrey, Meadville, Catawba and Brookneal.<sup>10</sup>

It was while in Halifax the Rev. Mr. Tyree was called to become the first principal of the Union Female College, the close association with the Penicks by marriage undoubtedly playing a good part in his selection.

There is no information as to the course of events during the first three years of the College's life. When the Civil War came Nathan Penick and Joseph Averett enlisted in the Army and went off to the war and the enrollments at the College soon dropped off and the financial problems multiplied. It is not surprising, therefore, that in January of 1863 Mr. Tyree resigned from the College and returned to the pastorate, accepting a call from the Mount Moriah Church in Halifax County. The Rev. Mr. John C. Long was selected by the Board of Trustees to finish the term of W. A. Tyree.

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<sup>10</sup>George Braxton Taylor, Virginia Baptist Minister. Company, Lynchburg: Virginia, 1912), p. 379. rs, (J. P. Bell

Mr. Tyree remained in the pastorate for the rest of his life. He died December 14, 1884, leaving a rather famous son in the ministry, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Tyree.

Dr. John Cralle Long, D. D., L. L. D., (1863-1863)

The Rev. Mr. Long was chosen to fill out the unexpired term of W. A. Tyree. He was born November 28, 1833 and died in Charlottesville, Virginia, August 6, 1894. His older brother, Armistead Long, was a general in the Confederate Army and the author of a life of R. E. Lee. John became a Baptist by conviction and was baptized by William A. Tyree and entered Richmond College in 1852, where he formed a close friendship with C. C. Chaplin and J. W. McCown. He was ordained to the ministry by the Grace Street Baptist Church of Richmond, Virginia on July 5, 1857 along with his friend, J. W. McCown. He taught for a time in the Florida State Seminary at Tallahassee and then went into the pastorate in Virginia. During this time he married Miss Josephine Ragland of Richmond.

In January of 1863 he accepted the principalship of the Union Female College of Danville for five months. In 1868 he became the pastor of the Charlottesville Church. The Rev. Dr. J. W. McCown describes him:

A frame of medium height, slightly, but firmly knit, and even in the early days a little bent with the student's stoop of shoulders; a face of rugged and homely mould, and strongly marked with lines of thought and care, and eyes that are ever anticipating the tongue in the expression of varying mood and feeling.<sup>11</sup>

In 1875 he accepted the chair of Ecclesiastical History at the Crozer Theological Seminary at Upland, Pennsylvania, where he spent nineteen years and died August 6, 1894.

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<sup>11</sup>Ibid., 1913, p. 215.

Dr. Isaac Beverly Lake, A. M., Th. G., D. D., (1863-1872)

Isaac Beverly Lake was born May 4, 1837, was educated at the Halowell, Alexandria, and the University of Virginia. He became very proficient in Mathematics and Metaphysics and chose law for his life's work, but later went into the ministry.

He taught in North Carolina and then at Chesapeake College in Hampton, Virginia where he married Miss Bettie Marble.

On May 25, 1863 the Trustees of Roanoke Female College offered the College to him on a yearly basis, that is, the College was to be rented to the principal, and he was to operate it under certain conditions and stipulations. A copy of the contract below gives an idea of the agreement:

Articles of agreement made and entered into this day, 25th of May 1863 by C. C. Chaplin, President of the Board of Trustees of Union Female College on the one part and I. B. Lake on the other.

Witnesseth: that the said C. C. Chaplin by the authority of the trustees of said college agrees that the said I. B. Lake shall have the use of the said college with all its furniture for the period of one year in consideration of paying to the treasurer an annual rent of ten per cent upon the receipt of each year after the expiration of the year commencing July 1, 1863 and ending July 1, 1864 the said part named year, the said college with all of its furniture to be used free of all rent. The said C. C. Chaplin further agrees with I. B. Lake that when the said I. B. Lake shall cease to use said college, the said I. B. Lake shall return the furniture that he shall receive on the first day of September 1863 or its equivalent in kind and shall be responsible for any damage the said college shall receive from neglect or malicious destruction of property while in the possession of I. B. Lake. In witness thereof the said parties to those present have set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first named above.

Signed C. C. Chaplin (seal)  
I. B. Lake (seal)<sup>12</sup>

Dr. Lake continued in this position through the academic year

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<sup>12</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Roanoke Female College, Danville, Virginia, May 25, 1863, p. 24.

Co-Principalship: Lake and Reinhart. (1865-1867)

In the spring of 1866 the board of trustees offered the college to I. B. Lake and H. W. Reinhart as associate Principals under the same conditions as specified above.<sup>13</sup> This was done probably because it was difficult for one man to raise the money necessary to pay the trustees. Sharing the responsibility made it more acceptable.

Captain H. W. Reinhart, A. M., did not remain an associate principal long, for after one year he resigned and with W. C. Vaden, A. M., tried to form the Danville Female College. Four advertisements to this effect appeared in the Religious Herald, but whether the school actually conducted classes is doubtful as no further mention of it is made in the records.

Co-Principalship: Lake and Hume, (1867-1870)

After considerable discussion and several unresponsive candidates the school was offered to and accepted by the Rev. I. B. Lake and the Rev. Thomas Hume, Jr. Thomas Hume was born October 21, 1836, studied at Virginia Collegiate Institute of Portsmouth, entered Richmond College at fifteen years of age and graduated with a B. A. degree in 1855. Then he attended the University of Virginia three years going from there to the Chesapeake College at Hampton, Virginia as professor of Latin and English. During the Civil War, he served as chaplain of the Third Regiment, Virginia Infantry. He was ordained to the ministry on June 5, 1865 by the First Baptist Church of Richmond, Virginia. He then came to Roanoke Female College first as a teacher and then in 1867 as co-principal with Lake until

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<sup>13</sup>Ibid., April 24, 1866, p. 36.

<sup>14</sup>Religious Herald, Vol. 2, No. 34, New Series, August 22, 1867, p. 4.

1870.

Associate Principalship: Lake, Hume and Preet. (1870-1872)

In 1870 there was some difficulty in reaching a contract agreement with Hume, because in addition to teaching Hume had become pastor of the First Baptist Church of Danville, so Amana Preet was added to the managerial team. This arrangement proved to be satisfactory through the 1871-1872 term. At that time the Rev. Mr. Lake resigned to accept a call to the Upperville Baptist Church in the Potomac Association where he stayed fifty years until he died. Hume resigned to give full time to the Baptist Church. In later years Hume became professor of English Language and Literature at the University of North Carolina, remaining there twenty-two years. He passed away July 15, 1912 at Chapel Hill, North Carolina but was interred in Waynesboro, Virginia.<sup>15</sup>

Associate Principalship: Preet, Averett and Johnson. (1872-1873)

The Rev. Mr. J. L. Johnson and Samuel Wootton Averett joined with Amana Preet in managing the school, 1872-1873.<sup>16</sup> From the Autobiographical Notes of John Lipscomb Johnson comes this sketch of his life. He was born August 12, 1835, was educated at the University of Virginia, receiving his B. A. degree. Dr. John A. Broadus' sermon on "The Call of the Ministry", led Johnson to decide for the ministry and to become a missionary to Japan, but poor health kept him home.

During the Civil War Johnson was appointed a chaplain with the rank

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<sup>15</sup>George Braxton Taylor, Virginia Baptist Ministers (Lynchburg: J. P. Bell Company, 1915), p. 337-344.

<sup>16</sup>John Lipscomb Johnson, Autobiographical Notes (Chapel Hill: Cecil Johnson, 1958), Privately Printed, p. 199.

of Captain and was assigned to General P. G. Beauegard at Manassas Junction. After the war he held several pastorates and in 1872 after certain overtures were made to come to Danville as co-principal with Preet and Averett, he agreed. He described the arrangements as follows:

The Roanoke Female College was organized and conducted on a plan which seemed to protect it absolutely from debt. The principals were expected to look after out of town patronage and thus by their own reputation and canvassing ability to fill up the boarding department and for this service they and their families were to receive board and lodging free. The Professor of Music was to receive the fees for board and conduct the boarding department. The salary of the principals was a certain percentage of the tuition fees, varying from \$600.00 to \$900.00 a year.<sup>17</sup>

Johnson resigned at the end of the 1872-1873 session to accept the chair of English at the State University of Mississippi. He spent twenty years there before he died on March 2, 1915.

There is some confusion concerning the death of Amana Preet. The private notebook of Mr. Jacob Davis, now in the files of the Danville Public Library, states that Preet died January 19, 1873. On the other hand Johnson speaks at length of the death of Preet.

The Roanoke Female College had prospered and the end of the session was nearing. It was just one week before Commencement when Professor A. Priot (Preet), the head of the Piano Department, received a keg of beer for his own use. He had been in poor health and used it as a tonic - stimulant. As he was opening the keg, it burst, going all over him and saturating his clothing. I believe he was thoroughly intoxicated without drinking a drop. He went to bed and never got up. Dr. John William Jones and Dr. C. H. Toy, then professors in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, were with us to deliver the sermon and the literary address of the commencement exercises; but the death of Professor Priot (Preet) on the night before the sermon was to be preached substituted a funeral for the exercises that had been expected. It became a time of mourning instead of one of rejoicing.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>17</sup>John Lipscomb Johnson, Autobiographical Notes, (Chapel Hill: Cecil Johnson, 1958), Privately Printed, p. 199.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid., p. 203.



The Davis record places the death in January and the Johnson account places it in early June.

Co-Principalship: S. W. and J. T. Averett. (1873-1887)

In 1873 the College and property were leased to Samuel Wootton Averett and John Taylor Averett. This marks the beginning of a period of prosperity in the College.

Samuel Wootton Averett, L. L. D., (1872-1887). Samuel Wootton Averett was born March 1, 1838, the youngest son of Thomas H. and Martha A. Averett of Halifax County, Virginia. The other Averett boys had been educated at Emory and Henry College but by the time Samuel was old enough to attend college, his father had died and so he chose the United States Navel Academy because it offered free education. Appointed by his father's old friends in Congress, he left for the Academy at seventeen years of age.

Samuel graduated from the Academy in 1859, standing third in a class of twenty. He was ordered on board the U. S. S. Wyoming, a second class screw sloop under Captain J. K. Mitchell. She cruised around the Horn to join the Pacific fleet; touched at Hawaii; and upon her arrival at San Francisco, May 22, 1861, first heard the news of war. Virginia had seceded in April, 1861, and Governor Letcher called "upon her sons in the army and navy to give their allegiance to their native state."<sup>19</sup> The story goes that when Averett heard this, he walked into the office of his superior, saluted, and handed him his sword. Though in line for promotion Samuel decided to go with his state. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Confederate Navy and ordered to New Orleans where he was given command of the unarmed tow-boat, Watson.

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<sup>19</sup>J. T. Scharf, History of the Confederate States Navy, (New York: Rogers and Sherwood, 1887), p. 791.

Soon after, he was made executive officer of the steamer Jackson and of the steamer General Polk, which was at New Madrid Missouri. Later on, Averett was put in command of the floating battery, New Orleans, at Island No. 10, which was an important river fort near the Kentucky-Tennessee border. It was a barrier to the Federal forces who were trying to open up the Mississippi, thus cutting off the Confederates states west of the river. Federal forces won the battle and Samuel Averett was taken prisoner. Later he was included in the prisoner exchange at Vicksburg, August 1862.

Immediately upon exchange Lieutenant Averett went to Richmond, to receive further orders. On September 27, 1862 he was ordered to Savannah, Georgia, for duty on the C. S. S. Atlanta, late Fingal.<sup>20</sup> A month later, he was detached from this duty and told to proceed to the C. S. S. Florida at Mobile where he reported October 28. Lieutenant J. N. Maffitt was in command of the Florida, which was one of the two Confederate cruisers at this time. She was built in England, and fitted out at sea.

After capturing and destroying many federal merchant ships, the Florida had to go to a port for repairs, and so in 1863 went to Brest, France. It was here that Maffitt was succeeded by C. M. Morris in command of the ship.

When the Florida was off Bermuda in May, 1864, it became necessary to send dispatches to Richmond. The Florida had been a long time in tropical waters and the sun had affected Averett's eyes. He was selected to deliver the dispatches to the Secretary of the Navy at Richmond and then went to Sedge Hill for his furlough.

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<sup>20</sup>"Official Records" Washington, 1912, Series I, vol. 3, p. 610.

He suffered intensely with his eyes and his head. The physician who had looked after the family after his father's death, Dr. Craddock, attended him and on one occasion used the wrong prescription. The result was almost the entire loss of vision in that eye. In addition to this, he had contracted typhoid fever, his life was despaired of, and when he conquered the fever he had a slow convalescence and never afterwards had robust health. Meanwhile the Florida was captured in October, sunk in November and the war came to an end the following April. Under the Amnesty Proclamation of the President of the United States of May 29, 1865, he took the oath of allegiance to the United States and settled down to begin life anew under trying reconstruction conditions at the age of twenty-seven.

After a long convalescence, Nathan Penick, Principal of the Culpeper Female Academy and Averett's brother-in-law, employed him to teach at the Academy.

A fortunate move was this for it was here he met, courted and married Janie Russell Miller in August of 1872. That same year the Averetts moved to Danville where Samuel Averett joined with Preet and Johnson in teaching at Roanoke Female College. At the close of the school year professor Preet had died and the Reverend Mr. J. L. Johnson left Danville. The College was offered to Samuel Wootton and John Taylor Averett.

The two brothers divided the responsibility of the school between them, "Mr. Jack" handling the finances and teaching history, English and Latin while "Mr. Sam." taught mathematics, physics, chemistry and French. By 1875, the school had made great headway academically and financially.

Mr. Sam and Mr. Jack were very close in their relationship and it

was due to their combined efforts that the school prospered. Mr. Sam, in a letter dated July 11, 1896, to an old friend, writes of this period at Roanoke Female College. He said that Mr. Jack:

. . . taught me a great deal about business, if I have ever learned so much, and about the power of the English Language. In preparing matter for print, I would sometimes say: I want to say something of this sort. He would reply: Well, say it, that is what our language was made for. We would each write an article on the same subject; each would read the other's; and then we would agree upon the one that we would print over the firm name. In this spirit of candor and of brotherly intimacy and affection, we lived under the same roof for that long period.<sup>21</sup>

Mr. Sam and his wife lived at the College, a long red brick building and it was here that three of their children were born: Mary in 1875, and in 1877 the twins Berkeley and Elliott. Berkeley died nine months later of dysentery.

It was with deep regret that the citizens of Danville and the patrons of Roanoke Female College learned of Samuel Wootton Averett's decision to accept the presidency of Judson College in Marion, Alabama. He left Danville in 1887 and remained president of Judson College until his death on September 21, 1896.<sup>22</sup>

President: John Taylor Averett, M. A., (1873-1892) Mr. Jack as he was called, was born in Halifax County on December 24, 1827. His education began in the common schools of his native county, and continued at the Male Academy at Halifax Courthouse.

He entered Emory and Henry College which, at that time, was one of

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<sup>21</sup>Samuel Wootton Averett, Manuscript letter dated July 11, 1896. Informal Collection by Mary Judson Averett.

<sup>22</sup>News item in the Danville Register, Danville, Virginia, September 22, 1896.

the leading educational institutions of the state. He graduated with honors and began the study of law, while employed as a private instructor in the family of the Rev. Dr. A. M. Poindexter, a noted Baptist minister of the day. His health failing (which he always believed to be Providential) he gave up the study of law and became permanently a teacher.

He was for a year or two the principal of a school in Whitesville in Halifax County and was called from there to take charge of the Ringgold Military Academy, near Ringgold in Pittsylvania County. The Academy was a well known institution in its day drawing students from the best families of the surrounding counties.

While J. T. Averett was principal at Ringgold the war clouds began to gather. A poll was taken in Virginia to determine which way the state would go. In the Pittsylvania Court House the record appears with the name of John Taylor Averett as approving the ordinance of Secession.<sup>23</sup> He enlisted as a lieutenant in Captain D. Townes Company, made up of Kentucky and Ringgold men. The company was part of the 38th Virginia Regiment commanded by Colonel E. C. Edmunds and later by Colonel George K. Griggs. He was appointed Regimental quartermaster with the rank of Captain. Bishop C. C. Penick of the Episcopal Church was his quartermaster sergeant and clerk.<sup>24</sup>

A glimpse of his war life is gained from a Yankee who was in the Officers' prison in Danville, Virginia. Henry Burrage, of Portland, Maine,

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<sup>23</sup>"Muster Roll", Pittsylvania County Court House, Chatham, Virginia, 1861-1865, p. 179.

<sup>24</sup>From the personal scrapbook of Miss Janie Averett, his daughter, Danville Public Library, Danville, Virginia.

wrote a letter to the Religious Herald pointing out that he had correspondence with J. T. Averett after the war. They were discussing the kindnesses that came from people on both sides:

John Taylor, in speaking of Lee's retreat from Gettysburg, said he was in charge of an ambulance train of Confederate wounded. He knew they were hungry, but he had no supplies for them. About nine o'clock at night, seeing a light in a house, he halted the train and riding up to the door, he knocked. A lady came to the door. Upon explaining who he was and the hunger of his wounded soldiers, she graciously and willingly gave of food stuffs to feed her enemies.<sup>25</sup>

Burrage concludes by saying that one phrase in Averett's letter remained with him these many years. Averett wrote, "I never treated a Federal prisoner unkindly during my four years in the service."<sup>26</sup>

John Taylor Averett followed Lee to Richmond and Petersburg. When the break through came and Petersburg fell, Averett dropped into the ranks and followed Lee to Appomattox.

After the war, Averett returned to the Ringgold Academy and managed it so well that in 1867 he was invited to take charge of the Danville Male Academy. The Danville Register records the event by saying: "In 1867, Captain J. T. Averett opened a school on the corner of Jefferson and Loyall streets in Danville, to be known as the Danville Male Academy."<sup>27</sup> He continued in charge of this school until the inauguration of the Public School system in Virginia in the early seventies, when he was elected principal of the public schools of Danville.

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<sup>25</sup>Religious Herald, March 7, 1898, p. 20.

<sup>26</sup>Ibid.

<sup>27</sup>News item in the Danville Register, Danville, Virginia, February 12, 1867.

In 1873 John Taylor and his brother Samuel Wootton Averett were elected co-principals of the Trustees of Roanoke Female College and for fourteen years conducted the school that now bears their name. Then in 1887, when Samuel Wootton Averett was elected president of Judson Female Institute of Marion, Alabama, Captain John Taylor Averett was elected president of the Trustees of Roanoke Female College. This is the first time the name "President" was used to describe the head of the institution. Two years later, during the month of November, President Averett was suddenly stricken with a paralysis, while teaching a class in the College chapel and from that time until his death in 1898, he was an invalid.

John Taylor married his childhood sweetheart Louise France Penick in 1853. The Averetts had six children: Martha E. (Miss Pattie), Janie Wootton (Miss Janie), Sue, Berkeley, Edmund C., and William Penick Averett. Two of the children, Miss Pattie and Miss Janie, taught at the College with their father. W. P. Averett served on the Board of Trustees from 1898 until 1910.

J. T. Averett like to write and was a frequent contributor to the religious papers. He was for many years a regular contributor to the Richmond Dispatch under the nom de plume of "Alpha." He was also correspondent for the Lynchburg News and the Norfolk Virginian and was for two years the editor of the Danville Tobacco Leaf, a paper published in the interest of the Danville tobacco trade.

Duvall Porter, in "Men, Places and Things", wrote of J. T. Averett:

He was an educator of marked ability, and was soon called to preside as assistant principal of Roanoke Female College. There he has remained ever since, doing a work whose results for good eternity alone can measure. What he has done for Danville, is beyond mere estimate of

dollars and cents. From the college radiated an influence for good which has eventuated in such an impetus upon the community, that Danville has verily become an educational center.<sup>28</sup>

When John Taylor Averett resigned as president of Roanoke Female College in 1892 the Board of Trustees offered the following resolution.

Whereas the retirement of Captain J. T. Averett from the presidency of the Roanoke Female College, after many years of honorable and useful service renders it fitting that we should put upon the record our expression of high appreciation of his able and faithful labors, therefore be it resolved by the board of Trustees of the Roanoke Female College,

1. That Captain Averett surrenders the place he has filled with such signal ability and Christian consecration with the sincere admiration and gratitude of all who have been interested in the work and history of the college.

2. That we look upon his retirement from the management of the school with unfeigned regret and acquiesce in it only because it seems to be the Will of Him, "whose we are and whom we serve."

3. That in the infirmities that have led to his retirement, he be given our most cordial and fraternal sympathies and our earnest prayer that he may be spared many more years to the community which he has served with distinguished ability and usefulness.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be put to record, a copy be sent to Captain Averett and a copy be furnished the Roanoke Baptist Union for publication.<sup>29</sup>

The Averett brothers were thoughtful of those who were not able to pay for their college expenses but who were worthy of such instruction. As a result of their efforts some means were made available for such students. In a resolution passed by the Roanoke Baptist Association in 1874, the members were urged to take such steps as were practical, for the education of ministers' daughters and others deserving assistance.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>28</sup>Duvall Porter, editor, "Men, Places and Things", (Danville: Dance Brothers and Company, 1891), p. 316.

<sup>29</sup>"Minutes of the Board of Trustees" Roanoke Female College, Danville, Virginia, June 26, 1892, p. 107.

<sup>30</sup>Minutes of the Annual Session of Roanoke Baptist Association, 1874, p. 10.



Before leaving the Averett brothers' administration mention should be made of the very exceptional music department under the guidance of Professor R. S. Phifer of the conservatory of Leipsic and the gifted young teacher of piano, violin and theory, Frederick Delius. Delius taught at the Roanoke Female College only one year, but endeared himself to the music lovers of Danville who recognized his great talent. He left Roanoke College and Danville to attend the conservatory at Leipsic before entering upon his career of composing which made him one of England's outstanding composers.<sup>31</sup>

President: Dr. Charles Fenton James, B. A., D. D., (1892-1902)

From the time of J. T. Averett's paralysis in 1889 enrollment at the College began to drop off until in 1892 there were only 73 students. It was into such a situation that the new president came. Charles Fenton James was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, on November 13, 1844 and at sixteen years of age he took part in the suppression of the "John Brown Raid" at Harper's Ferry in 1859.<sup>32</sup> In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 8th Virginia Infantry of Pickett's famous division rising soon through the ranks to the position of Captain.

During his war experience he found "Christ in the camp," and decided to preach the gospel when the war was over. He was converted near Drewry's Bluff in Virginia.

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<sup>31</sup>Sketch Book of Danville (Danville: Waddill Printing Company, 1893), p. 98.

<sup>32</sup>"Headlight", Danville Souvenir Edition, No. 3, (Chicago, Illinois: C. S. Nickols and Co., 1896), p. 23.

When the war was over, he received his education at Alexandria High School, Columbian College, a B. A. from Richmond College in 1870 and the full degree from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in 1873.<sup>33</sup> It was said he was the first student to enter Richmond College after the close of the war.

The next sixteen years of his life were devoted to the pulpit and pastorate where he served at Buchanan, Virginia, for nine and a half years and then at Culpeper for seven. In 1882 he was elected a trustee of Richmond College and received a D. D. from his Alma Mater two years later. Alleghany Institute called him to be its president in 1889 and in 1892 he became President of Roanoke Female College succeeding John Taylor Averett.

On July 1, 1893, the name of the College was changed from Trustees of Roanoke Female College to Roanoke Female College and important changes were made in the charter of the College to allow the trustees to borrow money and pay off back debts and erect an addition to the existing College.<sup>34</sup> In the 1893-1899 session, President James instituted the policy of granting degrees which were: Master of Arts, Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Letters.

The buildings were finally repaired and enlarged in 1898. The enlargements included a new dining room, a new suite of rooms for the President's family, eight dormitory rooms and additional water closets.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>33</sup>Personal papers of C. F. James, inpossession of his granddaughter, Miss Evelyn Jordan, Danville, Virginia.

<sup>34</sup>"Charter Book No. 2" Corporation Court, Danville, Virginia, p. 36.

<sup>35</sup>Sketch Book of Danville, 1898, Op. Cit., p. 99.

Dr. James, while President of the College, was pastor for a short time of the following county churches in the Roanoke Baptist Association: Mill Creek, Shockoe, Ringgold, and Mount Zion. A further evidence of his interest in the work of the churches is seen in his serving as moderator of the Roanoke Baptist Association, a position he was filling when he died.

Dr. James suffered from ill health as a direct result of his exertions in behalf of the College and this undoubtedly hastened his pre-mature death. In the commencement address of 1900 he said:

The long continued strain has been too much for my health. Twelve months ago in May, I had a serious collapse. Last October, I had another, followed at Christmas with a severe spell of Pneumonia, which made my physician very uneasy. He indicated that my system was run down and that I needed rest.<sup>36</sup>

Professor George Swann describes in his own words the sudden death of Dr. James:

On the afternoon of December 3, 1902, I was notified Dr. James wished to see me in his office. Supposing that the president wished to see me about some feature of the school work, I entered the study. Dr. James was seated at his desk where he had been writing up to the moment of his seizure. He complained of having a strange sensation, so the windows were opened that he might have better ventilation. Medical aid was summoned, but to no avail.<sup>37</sup> About three o'clock on Friday morning, December 5, 1902 he died.

On Monday, June 8, 1903, a marble tablet was placed in the Roanoke Female College Chapel and the Rev. R. E. L. Aylor of the Chathan Baptist Church made a commemorative address of dedication. The tablet reads:

In Memoriam, 1844-1902; Charles Fenton James, B. A., D. D., Ardent patriot, brave soldier, loyal friend, devout Christian, diligent student, accurate scholar, able minister, skillful educator, true in all the relations of life. We love Him. In token of our esteem we

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<sup>36</sup>C. F. James, Personal Papers, "Commencement Address of 1900," Property of Miss Evelyn Jordan, Danville, Virginia

<sup>37</sup>Danville Register, December 5, 1902.

have erected this tablet to perpetuate his name.<sup>38</sup>

President: Dr. Robert Edwin Hatton, A. M., Ph. D., (1903-1907)

Dr. Robert Edwin Hatton, A. M., Ph. D. had been president of McGee College, Le Mars College and Brownsville Female College before coming to Roanoke Female College.

During his administration plans were made to place the school under the control of the Virginia Baptists and the necessity of a new site for the College was discussed at length. A correspondence school was established in 1904, the course of study to be the same as the regular College work. The same year the State Corporation Commission granted an amended charter changing the name of the College to Roanoke College and making certain changes in the Board of Trustees.<sup>39</sup>

Dr. Hatton resigned in 1907 to accept the presidency of the Glasgow Female Seminary in Kentucky. The financial difficulties first experienced in the administration of Dr. James increased during the time Dr. Hatton was here and finally reached the breaking point about 1909.

President: John B. Brewer, A. M., (1907-1914)

Mr. John B. Brewer, who succeeded Dr. Hatton as president of the College was born in Franklin, Virginia, in 1847, and was reared in Wake Forest, North Carolina. Dr. Charles E. Brewer, his brother, gave a sketch of his life at the ceremony, in which the portrait of John B. Brewer was

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<sup>38</sup>Tablet in Main Hall of Averett College.

<sup>39</sup>"Charter Book No. 3" Corporation Court, Danville, Virginia, p. 118.

presented to Averett College on November 29, 1938. He stated the "brother John's" two main interests were the education of young women and the securing of this education in Christian institutions. As a closing tribute to his brother he said, "He was a constructive citizen, wherever he lived."<sup>40</sup>

Mr. Brewer had taught in Wilson, North Carolina for eleven years, been president of Chowan Baptist Female Institute for fifteen years, and president of Franklin Female Seminary for six years prior to coming to Danville.

The discussions concerning the new site for the College during Dr. Hatton's administration came to fruition in January of 1907 when plan were made to move the College. The West Main Street property was secured shortly thereafter and the new College building erected in 1910.<sup>41</sup> This same year Miss Lizzie Lowndes combined her school with the primary department of the College and became the head of that department.<sup>42</sup> President Brewer resigned the end of the school year of 1914, though just why, and where he went, this study has not been able to determine. He died June 21, 1929.

President: W. W. Rivers, A. B., A. M., (1914-1917)

Mr. Rivers was a Mississippian by birth and had served as Superintendent of the City Schools of Helena, Arkansas for seven years. He was President of Central College for ten years and was President of Orangeburg College, South Carolina, for two years before coming to Danville. In 1917, as a result of Mr. Rivers' untiring efforts, Averett College became the newest and last in a procession of names the College has worn

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<sup>40</sup>News item in The Register, Danville, Virginia, November 29, 1938.

<sup>41</sup>"Charter Book" Corporation Court, Danville, Virginia, 1910, p. 453.

<sup>42</sup>News item in the Danville Register, September 4, 1910.

(legally 1919). It was also in 1917 as a direct result of the efforts of Mr. Rivers that Averett College was accredited by the State Board of Education as a Standard Junior College.<sup>43</sup> Mr. Rivers resigned from the College in 1917 to enter the insurance business and as a parting gesture, he and his wife presented a statue of Minerva to the Board of Trustees to be placed in the auditorium.<sup>44</sup>

President: C. E. Crosland, B. A., (1917-1921)

Mr. Crosland was a graduate of Howard College, Alabama, and held the B. A. degree from Oxford University, England, where he had been a Cecil Rhodes Scholarship student. He traveled extensively in Europe before returning to the United States where he was President of Southeast Alabama Agricultural School and more recently for three years President of the Fork Union Military Academy, Fluvanna County, Virginia.<sup>45</sup> No significant changes took place during his administration.

President: James Pressley Craft, B. S., M. A., Th. G., (1921-1927)

James Pressley Craft was born in Hartwell, Georgia, in 1885. His father was State Senator John F. Craft who had been a captain in the Civil War and his mother was Mrs. Eleanor Gordon Goss Craft, whose father, the Reverend Mr. I. H. Goss, was a well known minister of his day.

After graduating from the Hartwell High School in 1902, Mr. Craft entered Mercer University in the fall of that year. He received the Bachelor of Science degree and was elected life president of the class of

<sup>43</sup>News item in the Danville Bee, June 12, 1917.

<sup>44</sup>Ibid.

<sup>45</sup>Catalogue of Roanoke Institute, 1917-1918, p. 7.

1906. The next year Mr. Craft taught in Hearn Academy, an old Baptist school of Georgia.

In the fall of 1907, he entered the Graduate School of Arts and Science of Harvard University, and was registered in the Philosophical Department. During Mr. Craft's second year at the University he was a Thayer Scholar and in 1909 he received his Master of Arts degree from Harvard.

The year following, Mr. Craft was engaged in public school work in the State of Georgia and the next two years were spent in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, where he received the degree of Graduate in Theology in 1912<sup>46</sup> From 1912 to 1919, he was engaged in pastoral work in Georgia.

Mr. Craft went to Shorter College in Rome, Georgia as professor of Biblical Literature and the Social Sciences in 1919 remaining there two years, while doing summer school work at the Divinity School of the University of Chicago.

President Craft came to Averett College in 1921. While he was here a Department of Science was established and a full time librarian was employed, the old mortgage was paid and a \$60,000.00 wing to the main building was constructed. This wing erected in 1923, contained twenty-four dormitory rooms and a modern, spacious and attractive gymnasium and a tiled swimming pool complete with showers and dressing rooms. President Craft resigned in 1927 to become President of Hardin College, Mexico, Montana.<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>46</sup>Catalogue of Averett College, 1921-1922, p. 6.

<sup>47</sup>Religious Herald, November 24, 1927, p. 9.

President: Dr. John Walter Cammack, A. B., A. M., Th. M., Ph. B., D. D.,  
(1927-1936)

John Walter Cammack was born April 28, 1875 in Orange county, Virginia. He received his B. A. and M. A. from the University of Richmond in 1900 and 1901, his Th. M. from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in 1903, and a Ph. B. and D. D. from the University of Virginia in 1912 and 1914.

He was professor of English and History at Rawlings Institute at Charlottesville for the session 1903-1904 and then was associate editor of the Religious Herald for five years before going to be Secretary of the Baptist Education Commission of Virginia in 1915. In 1924 he became Corresponding Secretary of the Education Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and in 1927 accepted the invitation to become President of Averett College.

During his administration, the College prospered in many ways. Enrollments were the highest they had ever been, a summer school was instituted, the College was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, a new Science and Music Building was erected, a home for the President was constructed and an athletic field was acquired.

Dr. Cammack requested a leave of absence in the 1934-1935 session to attend the University of Virginia. Mr. Curtis Bishop, instructor in English and Journalism, was made Acting President in his absence. Dr. Cammack returned to the College for only a brief time, accepting the call of the Fork Union Baptist Church in 1936.

Dr. Cammack died February 11, 1958 in Johnston Willis Hospital in Richmond, Virginia. He was actively engaged in preaching up until his death.



President: Dr. Curtis Vance Bishop, A. B., A. M., Litt. D., L. L. D.,  
(1936- )

Curtis Vance Bishop was born at Inman, South Carolina, July 8, 1894. He served in World War I as a yeoman 3rd class in the Navy. He received his B. A. degree from Furman University in 1924, while teaching English at Spartan Academy and was elected to membership in O D K, Pi Gamma Mu, Phi Rho Pi, and Pi Kappa Phi. In 1924 he married Miss Helen Butler McDowell and remained at Furman to teach English from 1924-1930, while attending Summer School at the University of Texas. He received his A. M. from the University of Texas in 1928.

Mr. Bishop came to Averett College in 1930 as Vice-president and Professor of English where his marked ability and genial personality were soon apparent to the College and community alike. When Dr. Cammack took a leave of absence in 1934, Mr. Bishop was made Acting President and his skill in directing the affairs of the College impressed the trustees so, that when Dr. Cammack resigned in 1936, there was no question as to who his successor would be. Dr. Bishop became the 9th President and the 19th administrative head of Averett College.

During Dr. Bishop's thirty-year association with Averett College a great many improvements and changes have taken place. The dining and kitchen facilities have been enlarged and are to go through further expansion in the near future. A new annex was completed in 1946, a new gymnasium in 1957 and just this past year a new auditorium was completed in time for the one-hundredth anniversary. Additional facilities are now under construction to accommodate sixty more girls.

Under Dr. Bishop's leadership a night school of Commercial Studies was conducted for several years, the scholarship program was enlarged, the operating income of the College went from \$66,978.32 in 1936 to \$311,992.18 in 1958; an increase of three hundred and sixty-five percent. A new Department of Merchandising has been added and in 1957 the College began granting the Associate in Arts and the Associate in Science degrees.

Over the years Dr. Bishop has been beloved by students, faculty, and the citizens of Danville. For despite his many duties at the College, Dr. Bishop has found time to be: President of the Rotary Club, President of the Danville Chamber of Commerce, member of City Council and mayor of the City of Danville for two terms of office. In 1951 he was chosen Danville's Outstanding Citizen of the year. He has been a member of the American Association of Junior Colleges Board of Directors, served as Vice-president and President of that Association and is a deacon and a teacher of a Men's Sunday School class in the First Baptist Church of Danville.

## APPENDIX F

## TRUSTEES

The following is the first Board of Trustees as listed in the charter for the Union Female College, dated December 22, 1859, to run until September 1, 1861.

J. J. Crews	P. W. Ferrell	W. A. Tyree
J. M. Pace	T. H. Stamps	W. P. Graves
J. R. Lipscomb	C. C. Chaplin	W. S. Penick
Wm Robinson	J. W. McCown	Jerre White
Thomas D. Neal	J. T. Averett	James B. Miller
John A. McCraw		

There is no record of these trustees being reelected in 1861, but their names continue to appear until 1872. Below are listed additional trustees who were elected between 1861 and 1870. These names come from the minutes of the Board of Trustees.

Rev. M. W. Reed	W. J. Crews	John Brightwell
Dr. J. G. Boatwright	J. B. Stovall	Thomas Hume

Trustees of The Trustees of Roanoke Female College, elected in 1872.

No definite statement concerning the term of office is mentioned.

Rev. Thomas Hume	P. W. Ferrell	Rev. C. C. Chaplin
Rev. W. A. Tyree	Wm. Robinson	Capt. J. T. Averett
E. F. Acree	J. W. Pace	T. D. Neal
Jerre White	Rev. T. H. Stamps	Wm. J. Crews
Rev. M. W. Read	Rev. W. S. Penick	L. B. Conway
Peter B. Law		

The following trustees were elected to fill vacancies and to enlarge the Board during the period of 1874-1892. Names come from the minutes of the Board of Trustees of the Trustees of Roanoke Female College.

L. B. Conway	E. F. Acree	Rev. G. B. Eager
C. G. Hall	W. W. Waddill	B. S. Crews
John Lea	J. D. Blairs	G. K. Griggs
J. H. Hargrave	George Jones	John B. Anderson
Thomas H. Lea	Henry R. Miller	Rev. J. R. Moffatt

The re-election of the Board of Trustees on May 10, 1892 of the Trustees of Roanoke Female College.

Capt. W. P. Graves	L. B. Conway	Rev. M. W. Read
P. W. Ferrell	Capt. Thomas Lea	C. G. Holland
J. T. Averett	J. D. Blair	B. S. Crews
P. B. Law	W. W. Waddill	John Lea
Col. G. K. Griggs	G. W. Jones	J. H. Hargrave
Rev. T. B. Thames	W. P. Averett	H. R. Miller
E. F. Acree	Rev. J. R. Moffatt	

Members elected to the Board of Trustees of Roanoke Female College through 1898 to serve for an indefinite period.

P. H. Fontaine	R. P. Boatwright	H. W. Snellings
Joseph B. Anderson	F. F. Bowen	John G. Covington
H. L. Boatwright	R. E. White	George Coleman
George A. Lea	F. L. Chapman	

The re-election of the Board of Trustees of the Roanoke Female College on June 11, 1898 to serve for an indefinite time, plus those added in 1903.

P. W. Ferrell	Rev. M. W. Read	Capt. Thomas Lea
W. W. Waddill	George W. Jones	J. H. Hargrave
T. B. Thames, D. D.	W. P. Averett	H. R. Miller
Rev. P. H. Fontaine	Joseph B. Anderson	John C. Covington
F. F. Bowen	H. L. Boatwright	George E. Coleman
James E. Lipscomb	Rev. R. E. White	George A. Lea
F. L. Chapman	Wm. Hedley	Dr. C. W. Pritchett
A. C. Conway	Rev. R. E. L. Aylor	Rev. J. E. Hicks

The following Trustees were named in the Revised Charter of Roanoke College dated June 9, 1904.

P. W. Ferrell	Joseph B. Anderson	F. L. Chapman
F. F. Bowen	C. W. Pritchett	A. C. Conway
G. W. Read	J. C. Holland	C. C. Sheperd
J. H. Hargrave	G. W. Jones	George Swann
H. L. Boatwright	W. P. Averett	J. G. Covington
George E. Coleman	Wm. Hedley	J. E. Hicks
P. G. Elson	W. H. Deitrick	R. E. L. Aylor
W. W. Waddill	R. E. Hatton	P. F. Conway

Trustees of Roanoke College elected to serve from July 1907 until July 1910.

P. W. Ferrell	J. B. Anerson	W. P. Averett
H. L. Boatwright	A. C. Conway	P. F. Conway

J. E. Hicks	B. D. Franklin	W. H. Deitrick
Rev. J. C. Holland	Rev. S. C. Smith	W. S. Addisson
R. S. Barbour	J. T. Lacy	Rev. R. E. L. Aylor
J. H. Hargrave	G. W. Jones	E. B. Fitzgerald
Rev. W. P. Jones	E. A. Smith	P. H. Terry
J. B. Brewer	George Swann	

The charter of 1910 provided that the Trustees should be twenty-one in number, with seven being elected every two years. The term of office was to be six years. Seven trustees must be present to transact business. The Baptist General Association of Virginia shall nominate fourteen persons from which the Board of Trustees shall elect seven.

Trustees of Roanoke Institute elected 1910. Term to expire 1912.

J. B. Anderson	Rev. R. E. L. Aylor	R. S. Barbour
H. L. Boatwright	John B. Brewer	A. C. Conway
P. W. Ferrell		

Trustees of Roanoke Institute elected 1910. Term to expire 1914.

P. F. Conway	W. H. Deitrick	Wm. R. Fitzgerald
Rev. J. C. Holland	B. D. Franklin	J. H. Hargrave
Rev. J. E. Hicks		

Trustees of Roanoke Institute elected 1910. Term to expire 1916.

W. R. Barksdale	J. M. Hubbard	Rev. E. Y. Pool
C. J. Reynolds	E. A. Smith	Rev. G. C. Smith
P. H. Terry		

Trustees of Roanoke Institute elected 1912. Term to expire 1918.

Joseph B. Anderson	H. L. Boatwright	John B. Brewer
A. C. Conway	P. W. Ferrell	D. B. Gardner
Rev. J. P. McCabe		

Trustees of Roanoke Institute elected in 1914. Term to expire 1920.

P. F. Conway	Dr. L. L. Vann	W. R. Fitzgerald
S. R. Harper	J. H. Hargrave, Sr.	Rev. J. E. Hicks
P. L. Booth		

Trustees of Roanoke Institute elected 1916. Term to expire 1922.

L. B. Conway	C. E. Crosland	Rev. E. Y. Pool
C. J. Reynolds	Rev. W. M. Royall	W. E. Gardner
Rev. C. J. D. Parker		

Trustees of Averett College elected 1918. Term to expire 1924.

C. B. Clements	D. B. Gardner	J. M. Thomas
Rev. R. W. Grant	P. H. Terry	Dr. P. W. James
George A. Lea		

Trustees of Averett College elected 1920. Term to expire 1926.

P. F. Conway	W. R. Fitzgerald	Rev. T. E. Peters
Dr. E. S. Lester	S. R. Harper	Dr. F. W. Boatwright
Rev. James M. Shelburne		

Trustees of Averett College elected 1922. Term to expire 1928.

M. O. Nelson	W. E. Gardner	C. J. Reynolds
Rev. C. J. D. Parker	Rev. E. Y. Pool	J. M. Hooker
C. L. Davenport		

Trustees of Averett College elected 1924. Term to expire 1930.

C. B. Clements	D. B. Gardner	J. W. Thomas
Rev. R. W. Grant	P. H. Terry	Dr. P. W. James
George A. Lea		

Trustees of Averett College elected 1926. Term to expire 1932.

P. F. Conway	W. R. Fitzgerald	Rev. T. E. Peters
W. H. Pierce	S. R. Harper	Dr. F. W. Boatwright
Rev. J. M. Shelburne		

Trustees of Averett College elected 1928. Term to expire 1934.

M. O. Nelson	W. E. Gardner	Rev. J. P. McCabe
Rev. C. J. D. Parker	J. M. Hooker	Rev. J. T. Edwards
C. L. Davenport		

Trustees of Averett College elected 1930. Term to expire 1936.

C. B. Clements	D. B. Gardner	J. B. Wilborn
Rev. R. W. Grant	J. M. Thomas	J. Hurt Whitehead
Landon Wyatt		

Trustees of Averett College elected 1932. Term to expire 1938.

P. F. Conway	W. R. Fitzgerald	W. H. Pierce
S. R. Harper	F. W. Boatwright	J. M. Shelburne
Dr. C. W. Pritchett		

Trustees of Averett College elected 1934. Term to expire 1940.

M. O. Nelson	W. E. Gardner	J. P. McCabe
Rev. C. J. D. Parker	Miss Mary Barksdale	E. J. Wyatt
C. L. Davenport		



Trustees of Averett College elected 1936. Term to expire 1942.

C. B. Clements	D. B. Gardner	J. B. Wilborn
Rev. R. W. Grant	J. H. Buchanan	L. R. Wyatt

Trustees of Averett College elected 1938. Term to expire 1944.

P. F. Conway	W. R. Fitzgerald	W. H. Pierce
F. W. Boatwright	J. M. Shelburne	Dr. C. W. Pritchett
W. R. Rowe		

Trustees of Averett College elected 1940. Term to expire 1946.

M. O. Nelson	Mrs. H. L. Boatwright	J. D. Bassett
G. D. Stevens	Mrs. W. C. Wooding	E. T. Clark
C. L. Davenport		

Trustees of Averett College elected 1942. Term to expire 1948.

C. B. Clements	D. B. Gardner	J. B. Wilborn
Rev. R. W. Grant	L. R. Wyatt	Miss Mary Barksdale
M. C. Yarboro		

Trustees of Averett College elected 1944. Term to expire 1950.

P. F. Conway	H. F. Fitchett	R. H. Hinton
F. W. Boatwright	C. W. Pritchett	W. R. Rowe
L. D. Johnson		

Trustees of Averett College elected 1946. Term to expire 1952.

M. O. Nelson (resigned) (1950)	Mrs. H. L. Boatwright	L. H. Kernodle
G. D. Stevens	Mrs. W. C. Wooding (resigned) (1950)	E. T. Clark
C. L. Davenport	Dr. C. A. Easley	Chevis Horne

Trustees of Averett College elected 1948. Term to expire 1954.

C. B. Clements	D. B. Gardner (deceased)	J. B. Wilborn
W. E. Gardner	L. R. Wyatt	Miss Mary Barksdale (deceased)
M. C. Yarbore	S. S. Gregory	T. C. Laramore

Trustees of Averett College elected 1950. Term to expire 1956.

Dr. H. L. Riley	H. F. Fitchett	R. H. Hinton
Dr. G. M. Modlin	H. G. Bass	G. E. Wyatt
Dr. R. P. Downey		

Trustees of Averett College elected 1952. Term to expire 1958.

Dr. C. A. Easley	L. H. Karnodle	Dr. G. D. Stevens
E. H. Lacy	Dr. E. T. Clark	Rev. Chevis Horne
Rev. Robert J. Mann		

Trustees of Averett College elected 1953. Term to expire 1959.

C. B. Clements	T. C. Laramore	W. E. Gardner, Jr.
L. R. Wyatt	Col. S. S. Gregory	M. C. Yarbore
General J. W. Squire		

Trustees of Averett College elected 1954. Term to expire 1960.

Dr. H. L. Riley	H. F. Fitchett	R. H. Hinton
Dr. G. M. Modlin	H. G. Bass	G. E. Wyatt
Dr. R. P. Downey		

In 1955 Dr. Bishop proposed a change in the charter to allow seven honorary members to be elected to the Board of Trustees, bringing their number from 21 to 28. Three fourths of them are to be Baptists. Permission was also granted for the College to possess property up to two million dollars.

Trustees of Averett College elected 1955. Term to expire 1961.

Dr. D. L. Arey	G. W. Aron	Basil D. Browder
L. C. Brown	Rev. J. H. Manley	S. T. Martin, Jr.
O. L. Roach		

Trustees of Averett College elected 1956. Term to expire 1962.

Dr. C. A. Easley, Jr.	L. H. Kernodle	Dr. G. D. Stevens
Mrs. E. H. Lacy	Dr. E. T. Clark	Dr. C. G. Gaddy
Dr. E. L. Honts		

## VITA

David Wesley Gray was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1919, to Henry James Wesley Gray and Amelia Taylor Gray.

He graduated from West Philadelphia High School in January 1938 and received degrees from the following schools: B. A. in Biblical Education, Columbia Bible College; A. B. and Th. B., Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary. In addition, he has taken classes at the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, Albany State Teachers College of the University of New York and the University of Richmond Summer School.

He married Alice Louise Gillespie, December 19, 1942, and has two children: David Wesley Gray, Junior, aged twelve; and Jonathan Peter Gray, aged eight.

He was ordained to the Gospel Ministry, December 24, 1944, and held pastorates in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Berlin, New York and Danville, Virginia.

He served as headmaster of the Junior School of Hargrave Military Academy, where he taught Bible and Speech from 1947 to 1951. He is currently employed as assistant to the President of Averett College and instructor in Religion, Psychology and Sociology. He also teaches for the University of Virginia Extension Division and the Memorial Hospital School of Nursing, Danville, Virginia.